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The American Journal of Medicine

Volume 105, Issue 1, Supplement 1, 6 July 1998, Pages 20S-26S

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Type 2 diabetes care: the role of insulin-sensitizing agents and practical implications for cardiovascular disease prevention

Robert R. Henry MD^a

^a Department of Medicine, School of Medicine, University of California, San Diego, San Diego, California, USA

Available online 15 November 1998.

Abstract

Millions of Americans are at risk for cardiovascular morbidity and mortality related to disorders of glucose intolerance—particularly type 2 diabetes and prediabetic conditions, including the insulin resistance, or "cardiovascular dysmetabolic," syndrome. The latter is apparently more intricately associated with macrovascular disease—myocardial infarction, stroke, and peripheral vascular disease. In some situations the risk of cardiovascular disease might be reduced by the prevention of diabetes and also by prevention or treatment of the cardiovascular dysmetabolic syndrome. Studies have shown that intensive glycemic control can delay the development of microvascular complications in type 1, and possibly type 2, diabetes. Several longitudinal observational studies have demonstrated a relationship between glycemic control and the development of cardiovascular disease. Prospective clinical intervention trials to address this issue are underway. Insulin may have a role in atherogenesis, both directly and by promoting development of such risk factors as hypertension and dyslipidemia. Genetic factors and mechanisms promoting or discouraging development of glucose intolerance are also under investigation. Lifestyle changes—dietary and exercise modification, weight loss, and smoking cessation—have been shown to have a positive effect on cardiovascular disease risk. Clinical trials suggest that oral antidiabetic agents—particularly the new noninsulin secretagogues (including troglitazone and

metformin, which act on the liver and on skeletal muscle)—may be useful in delaying or preventing development of type 2 diabetes and the cardiovascular dysmetabolic syndrome, as well as in their treatment, when present. Both agents, acting primarily by different mechanisms of action, have also demonstrated potential beneficial effects on serum lipid profiles and other cardiovascular risk factors and may be useful in patients with cardiovascular dysmetabolic syndrome who do not yet meet the criteria for diabetes.

 Requests for reprints should be addressed to Robert R. Henry, MD, Veterans Administration Hospital, 3350 La Jolla Village Drive, La Jolla, California 92161

The American Journal of Medicine

Volume 105, Issue 1, Supplement 1 , 6 July 1998 , Pages 20S-26S

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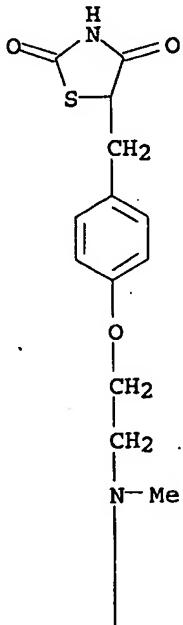
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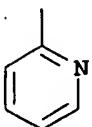
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 CN 2,4-Thiazolidinedione, 5-[4-[(methyl-2-pyridinylamino)ethoxy]phenyl]methanol - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN 5-[4-[(2-(N-Methyl-N-(2-pyridyl)amino)ethoxy]benzyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione
 CN BRL 49653
 CN Rosiglitazone
 FS 3D CONCORD
 MF C18 H19 N3 O3 S
 CI COM
 SR CA
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=> s rosiglitazone maleate
L7      603 ROSIGLITAZONE MALEATE

=> s diabet?
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=> s type II
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L9      414754 TYPE II

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L12     115 DUP REM L11 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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L12 ANSWER 100 OF 115 COPYRIGHT 2003 Gale Group on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:153994 NLDB
TITLE: Rosiglitazone Success In Phase III Boosts SB
SOURCE: Marketletter, (22 Jun 1998) .
ISSN: 0951-3175.
PUBLISHER: Marketletter Publications Ltd. (UK)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter
LANGUAGE: English
WORD COUNT: 609
TX SmithKline Beecham's insulin sensitizer Avandia (rosiglitazone maleate) has been shown to significantly reduce blood glucose levels in patients with type II diabetes, according to data from a Phase III clinical trial presented at the recent American Diabetes Association annual meeting held in Chicago, USA.

Meantime, . . . recently when the US National Institutes of Health discontinued the troglitazone arm of its five-year trial for the prevention of type II diabetes after one patient developed liver failure and subsequently died following transplantation (Marketletter June 15).

L12 ANSWER 101 OF 115 DRUGLAUNCH COPYRIGHT 2003 IMSWORLD on STN

CN Trade Name: AVANDAMET
CN Chemical Name: metformin hydrochloride; rosiglitazone maleate; metformin hydrochloride; rosiglitazone maleate; metformin hydrochloride; rosiglitazone maleate
COMP Active Ingredient: tabs film-coated a: metformin hydrochloride, 500 mg, rosiglitazone maleate, 1 mg; tabs film-coated b: metformin hydrochloride, 500 mg, rosiglitazone maleate, 2 mg; tabs film-coated c: metformin hydrochloride, 500 mg,
```

rosiglitazone maleate, 4 mg.

TX Type II diabetes.

L12 ANSWER 102 OF 115 DRUGLAUNCH COPYRIGHT 2003 IMSWORLD on STN

CN Trade Name: AVANDIA

CN Chemical Name: rosiglitazone maleate

COMP Active Ingredient: rosiglitazone maleate, 4 mg.

TX Combined oral therapy of type II diabetes mellitus in patients insufficiently controlled with metformin or sulfonylurea derivatives.

L12 ANSWER 103 OF 115 DRUGLAUNCH COPYRIGHT 2003 IMSWORLD on STN

CN Trade Name: AVANDIA

CN Chemical Name: rosiglitazone maleate;
rosiglitazone maleate

COMP Active Ingredient: tabs film-coated a: rosiglitazone maleate, 4 mg; tabs film-coated b:
rosiglitazone maleate, 4 mg.

TX Treatment of type II diabetes

L12 ANSWER 104 OF 115 DRUGLAUNCH COPYRIGHT 2003 IMSWORLD on STN

CN Trade Name: AVANDIA

CN Chemical Name: rosiglitazone maleate

COMP Active Ingredient: rosiglitazone maleate, 4 mg.

TX Treatment of diabetes mellitus (type II)

L12 ANSWER 105 OF 115 DRUGLAUNCH COPYRIGHT 2003 IMSWORLD on STN

CN Trade Name: AVANDIA

CN Chemical Name: rosiglitazone maleate

COMP Active Ingredient: rosiglitazone maleate, 4 mg.

TX Diabetes mellitis type II

L12 ANSWER 106 OF 115 DRUGLAUNCH COPYRIGHT 2003 IMSWORLD on STN

CN Trade Name: AVANDIA

CN Chemical Name: rosiglitazone maleate

COMP Active Ingredient: rosiglitazone maleate, 4 mg.

TX Treatment of type II diabetes mellitus

L12 ANSWER 107 OF 115 DRUGLAUNCH COPYRIGHT 2003 IMSWORLD on STN

CN Trade Name: AVANDIA

CN Chemical Name: rosiglitazone maleate;

rosiglitazone maleate

COMP Active Ingredient: tabs film-coated a: rosiglitazone maleate, 4 mg; tabs film-coated b:
rosiglitazone maleate, 4 mg.

TX Treatment of type II diabetes

L12 ANSWER 108 OF 115 DRUGLAUNCH COPYRIGHT 2003 IMSWORLD on STN

CN Trade Name: AVANDIA

CN Chemical Name: rosiglitazone maleate

COMP Active Ingredient: rosiglitazone maleate, 4 mg.

TX Treatment of type II diabetes

L12 ANSWER 109 OF 115 DRUGLAUNCH COPYRIGHT 2003 IMSWORLD on STN

CN Trade Name: AVANDIA

CN Chemical Name: rosiglitazone maleate;

rosiglitazone maleate; rosiglitazone

maleate

COMP Active Ingredient: tabs film-coated a: rosiglitazone maleate, 4 mg; tabs film-coated b:
rosiglitazone maleate, 4 mg; tabs

film-coated c: rosiglitazone maleate
, 8 mg.

TX combination with metformin in obese patients, or with a sulphonylurea in patients with an intolerance or contraindication to metformin, in type II diabetes inadequately controlled by maximal tolerated doses of either.

L12 ANSWER 110 OF 115 DRUGLAUNCH COPYRIGHT 2003 IMSWORLD on STN

CN Trade Name: AVANDIA
CN Chemical Name: rosiglitazone maleate;
rosiglitazone maleate

COMP Active Ingredient: tabs coated a: rosiglitazone maleate
, 4 mg; tabs coated b: rosiglitazone
maleate, 8 mg.

TX Treatment of type II diabetes mellitus

L12 ANSWER 111 OF 115 DRUGLAUNCH COPYRIGHT 2003 IMSWORLD on STN

CN Trade Name: AVANDIA
CN Chemical Name: rosiglitazone maleate
COMP Active Ingredient: rosiglitazone maleate, 4 mg.
TX Treatment of type II diabetes

L12 ANSWER 112 OF 115 DRUGLAUNCH COPYRIGHT 2003 IMSWORLD on STN

CN Trade Name: AVANDIA
CN Chemical Name: rosiglitazone maleate;
rosiglitazone maleate; rosiglitazone
maleate
COMP Active Ingredient: tabs film-coated a: rosiglitazone
maleate, 2 mg; tabs film-coated b:
rosiglitazone maleate, 4 mg; tabs
film-coated c: rosiglitazone maleate
, 8 mg.

TX Diabetes mellitus type II

L12 ANSWER 113 OF 115 DRUGLAUNCH COPYRIGHT 2003 IMSWORLD on STN

CN Trade Name: AVANDIA
CN Chemical Name: rosiglitazone maleate;
rosiglitazone maleate; rosiglitazone
maleate; rosiglitazone maleate;
rosiglitazone maleate; rosiglitazone
maleate

COMP Active Ingredient: tabs coated a: rosiglitazone maleate
, 2 mg; tabs coated b: rosiglitazone
maleate, 2 mg; tabs coated c:
rosiglitazone maleate, 4 mg; tabs
coated d: rosiglitazone maleate, 4
mg; tabs coated e: rosiglitazone
maleate, 8 mg; tabs coated f:
rosiglitazone maleate, 8 mg.

TX Treatment of type II diabetes

L12 ANSWER 114 OF 115 DRUGLAUNCH COPYRIGHT 2003 IMSWORLD on STN

CN Trade Name: AVANDIA
CN Chemical Name: rosiglitazone maleate;
rosiglitazone maleate; rosiglitazone
maleate

COMP Active Ingredient: tabs a: rosiglitazone maleate, 2
mg; tabs b: rosiglitazone maleate,
4 mg; tabs c: rosiglitazone maleate
, 8 mg.

TX Treatment of type II diabetes

L12 ANSWER 115 OF 115 PHARMAML COPYRIGHT 2003 MARKETLETTER on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1642110 PHARMAML

TITLE: Rosiglitazone Success In Phase III Boosts SB
SOURCE: Marketletter June 18, 1998
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter
WORD COUNT: 599
TX SmithKline Beecham's insulin sensitizer Avandia (rosiglitazone maleate) has been shown to significantly reduce blood glucose levels in patients with type II diabetes, according to data from a Phase III clinical trial presented at the recent American Diabetes Association annual meeting held in Chicago, USA.

... recently when the US National Institutes of Health discontinued the troglitazone arm of its five-year trial for the prevention of type II diabetes after one patient developed liver failure and subsequently died following transplantation (Marketletter June 15).

=> d l12 90-99 ibib, kwic

L12 ANSWER 90 OF 115 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 4

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:106894 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000106894
TITLE: Hepatocellular injury in a patient receiving rosiglitazone: A case report.
AUTHOR(S): Al-Salman, Jameela; Arjomand, Heider; Kemp, David G.; Mittal, Manoj (1)
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Division of Gastroenterology, Easton Hospital, 250 South 21st Street, Easton, PA, 18042 USA
SOURCE: Annals of Internal Medicine, (Jan. 18, 2000) Vol. 132, No. 2, pp. 121-124.
ISSN: 0003-4819.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Background: Rosiglitazone maleate (Avandia, SmithKline Beecham, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) is a new oral hypoglycemic agent approved for the treatment of type 2 diabetes. It. . .

IT Major Concepts

Gastroenterology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Pharmacology; Toxicology

IT Diseases

hepatocellular injury: digestive system disease; type II diabetes: endocrine disease/pancreas, metabolic disease

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals

rosiglitazone maleate: antidiabetic - drug

IT Alternate Indexing

Diabetes Mellitus, Non-Insulin-Dependent (MeSH)

RN 155141-29-0 (ROSIGLITAZONE MALEATE)

L12 ANSWER 91 OF 115 DRUGNL COPYRIGHT 2003 IMSWORLD on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:1817 DRUGNL
TITLE: rosiglitazone SmithKline Beecham clinical data
SOURCE: R&D Focus Drug News (28 Jun 1999).
WORD COUNT: 173

TX SmithKline Beecham reported clinical data on its therapy for noninsulin-dependent (type II) diabetes mellitus, rosiglitazone (AVANDIA) at the 81st Annual Meeting of the Endocrine Society, 15-21 June 1999, San Diego, USA. When administered.

CN rosiglitazone; rosiglitazone maleate; BRL 49653; BRL 49653c; SB 210232; AVANDIA

L12 ANSWER 92 OF 115 DRUGNL COPYRIGHT 2003 IMSWORLD on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:1556 DRUGNL

TITLE: rosiglitazone Bristol-Myers Squibb, SmithKline Beecham marketed, USA

SOURCE: R&D Focus Drug News (31 May 1999).

WORD COUNT: 84

TX The US FDA granted approval 26 May 1999 for SmithKline Beecham's thiazolidinedione rosiglitazone (AVANDIA) for use in type II diabetes. According to the company, the agent will be launched within a few days of approval. Rosiglitazone is an insulin sensitizer.

CN rosiglitazone; rosiglitazone maleate; BRL 49653; BRL 49653c; SB 210232; AVANDIA

CN rosiglitazone; rosiglitazone maleate; BRL 49653; BRL 49653c; SB 210232; AVANDIA

L12 ANSWER 93 OF 115 DRUGNL COPYRIGHT 2003 IMSWORLD on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:3206 DRUGNL

TITLE: rosiglitazone SmithKline Beecham rosiglitazone receives negative review by EMEA

SOURCE: R&D Focus Drug News (1 Nov 1999).

WORD COUNT: 68

TX Rosiglitazone, indicated for type II diabetes, has been marketed in the USA and Mexico and approved in a number of countries.

CN rosiglitazone; rosiglitazone maleate; BRL 49653; BRL 49653c; SB 210232; AVANDIA

L12 ANSWER 94 OF 115 DRUGNL COPYRIGHT 2003 IMSWORLD on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:818 DRUGNL

TITLE: rosiglitazone SmithKline Beecham awaits FDA committee review

SOURCE: R&D Focus Drug News (29 Mar 1999).

WORD COUNT: 46

TX The . . . (AVANDIA), SmithKline Beecham's thiazolidinedione, in April 1999. The product had been submitted in the USA for the treatment of noninsulin-dependent (type II) diabetes mellitus. Approval is awaited in Europe.

CN rosiglitazone; rosiglitazone maleate; BRL 49653; BRL 49653c; SB 210232; AVANDIA

L12 ANSWER 95 OF 115 DRUGNL COPYRIGHT 2003 IMSWORLD on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:262 DRUGNL

TITLE: rosiglitazone SmithKline Beecham receives priority review status

SOURCE: R&D Focus Drug News (1 Feb 1999).

WORD COUNT: 64

TX The US FDA has granted six-month priority review status to rosiglitazone (AVANDIA), SmithKline Beecham's insulin sensitizer, for the treatment of type II diabetes. The company submitted the NDA November 1998 seeking approval of rosiglitazone for use as a monotherapy or a combination therapy.. . .

CN rosiglitazone; rosiglitazone maleate; BRL 49653; BRL 49653c; SB 210232; AVANDIA

L12 ANSWER 96 OF 115 DRUGNL COPYRIGHT 2003 IMSWORLD on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:2184 DRUGNL

TITLE: rosiglitazone SmithKline Beecham marketed, Mexico

SOURCE: R&D Focus Drug News (26 Jul 1999).

WORD COUNT: 38

TX Rosiglitazone . . . sensitizer developed by SmithKline Beecham, has been launched in Mexico for use as monotherapy or in certain combination

regimens for type II diabetes. The product has been submitted for approval in 42 countries worldwide.

CN rosiglitazone; rosiglitazone maleate; BRL 49653; BRL 49653c; SB 210232; AVANDIA

L12 ANSWER 97 OF 115 DRUGNL COPYRIGHT 2003 IMSWORLD on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:1171 DRUGNL

TITLE: rosiglitazone SmithKline Beecham registered, Mexico
SmithKline Beecham submitted for approval, Canada,
Australia SmithKline Beecham recommended for approval, USA
SmithKline Beecham licensing agreement Bristol-Myers
Squibb licensing agreement

SOURCE: R&D Focus Drug News (3 May 1999).

WORD COUNT: 126

TX SmithKline . . . been recommended for approval by the US FDA's Endocrinologic and Metabolic Drugs Advisory Committee for the treatment of noninsulin dependent (type II) diabetes mellitus either as a monotherapy or in combination with metformin. In another development, SmithKline Beecham announced an agreement with Bristol-Myers. . . .

The product has been approved for marketing in Mexico as a monotherapy and in certain combination regimens for treatment of type II diabetes. Approval of rosiglitazone is pending additionally in Europe, Australia and Canada.

CN rosiglitazone; rosiglitazone maleate; BRL 49653; BRL 49653c; SB 210232; AVANDIA

CN rosiglitazone; rosiglitazone maleate; BRL 49653; BRL 49653c; SB 210232; AVANDIA

CN rosiglitazone; rosiglitazone maleate; BRL 49653; BRL 49653c; SB 210232; AVANDIA

CN rosiglitazone; rosiglitazone maleate; BRL 49653; BRL 49653c; SB 210232; AVANDIA

CN rosiglitazone; rosiglitazone maleate; BRL 49653; BRL 49653c; SB 210232; AVANDIA

L12 ANSWER 98 OF 115 DRUGNL COPYRIGHT 2003 IMSWORLD on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:4367 DRUGNL

TITLE: rosiglitazone SmithKline Beecham submitted for approval, Europe

SOURCE: R&D Focus Drug News (14 Dec 1998).

WORD COUNT: 61

TX Closely . . . sensitizer, in the 15 countries of the European Union via the centralized procedure. The filing specifies rosiglitazone's use in treating type II (noninsulin-dependent) diabetes, either as a monotherapy or in combination with certain other agents.

CN rosiglitazone; rosiglitazone maleate; BRL 49653; BRL 49653c; SB 210232; AVANDIA

L12 ANSWER 99 OF 115 DRUGNL COPYRIGHT 2003 IMSWORLD on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:4292 DRUGNL

TITLE: rosiglitazone SmithKline Beecham submitted for approval, USA

SOURCE: R&D Focus Drug News (7 Dec 1998).

WORD COUNT: 106

TX The . . . by developer SmithKline Beecham. The filing, the first worldwide for the product, is seeking approval for its use in treating type II (noninsulin-dependent) diabetes.

either as a monotherapy or in combination with certain other agents. Worldwide clinical trials of rosiglitazone are reported to have.

CN rosiglitazone; rosiglitazone maleate; BRL 49653; BRL
49653c; SB 210232; AVANDIA

=> d 112 80-89 ibib, kwic

L12 ANSWER 80 OF 115 DRUGNL COPYRIGHT 2003 IMSWORLD on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:622 DRUGNL
TITLE: rosiglitazone SmithKline Beecham marketed, Central
America, Colombia, Puerto Rico
SOURCE: R&D Focus Drug News (21 Feb 2000).
WORD COUNT: 26
TX Rosiglitazone . . . insulin sensitizer developed by SmithKline Beecham,
has been launched in Central America, Colombia and Puerto Rico for the
treatment of type II diabetes.

CN rosiglitazone; rosiglitazone maleate; BRL 49653; BRL
49653c; SB 210232; AVANDIA

L12 ANSWER 81 OF 115 DRUGNL COPYRIGHT 2003 IMSWORLD on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:4103 DRUGNL
TITLE: ramipril, rosiglitazone Aventis phase change III,
Worldwide SmithKline Beecham
SOURCE: R&D Focus Drug News (11 Dec 2000).
WORD COUNT: 103
TX A . . . initiated to compare Aventis' ACE inhibitor ramipril (ALTACE)
with SmithKline Beecham's thiazolidinedione insulin sensitizer
rosiglitazone (AVANDIA) in the prevention of type II
diabetes. The trial, known as DREAM (Diabetes REDuction
Approaches with ramipril and rosiglitazone Medications), aims to enroll
4000 subjects at high risk for developing type II
diabetes owing to impaired glucose tolerance. Patients will
receive placebo, ramipril, rosiglitazone or a combination of the two
agents. The study. . .

CN rosiglitazone; rosiglitazone maleate; BRL 49653; BRL
49653c; SB 210232; AVANDIA

L12 ANSWER 82 OF 115 DRUGNL COPYRIGHT 2003 IMSWORLD on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:3275 DRUGNL
TITLE: rosiglitazone SmithKline Beecham marketed, Ireland,
Finland
SOURCE: R&D Focus Drug News (16 Oct 2000).
WORD COUNT: 21
TX SmithKline Beecham's rosiglitazone (AVANDIA), an insulin sensitizer for
the treatment of type II diabetes, has been
launched in Ireland and Finland.

CN rosiglitazone; rosiglitazone maleate; BRL 49653; BRL
49653c; SB 210232; AVANDIA

L12 ANSWER 83 OF 115 DRUGNL COPYRIGHT 2003 IMSWORLD on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:772 DRUGNL
TITLE: rosiglitazone SmithKline Beecham, Asahi Chemical licensing
agreement
SOURCE: R&D Focus Drug News (28 Feb 2000).
WORD COUNT: 60
TX SmithKline Beecham has signed a copromotion agreement with Asahi Chemical
for its thiazolidinedione, rosiglitazone maleate
(AVANDIA), in Japan. The compound, which is an insulin sensitizer, is a
treatment for non-insulin dependent (type II)
diabetes mellitus and has been marketed in a number of Latin

American countries and the USA, where a copromotion agreement exists.

CN rosiglitazone; rosiglitazone maleate; BRL 49653; BRL
49653c; SB 210232; AVANDIA

CN rosiglitazone; rosiglitazone maleate; BRL 49653; BRL
49653c; SB 210232; AVANDIA

L12 ANSWER 84 OF 115 DRUGNL COPYRIGHT 2003 IMSWORLD on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:1082 DRUGNL

TITLE: rosiglitazone SmithKline Beecham recommended for approval,
Europe

SOURCE: R&D Focus Drug News (27 Mar 2000).

WORD COUNT: 85

TX SmithKline Beecham's rosiglitazone (AVANDIA) has been recommended for
approval by the Europe's CPMP for the treatment of noninsulin dependent (type II)
diabetes mellitus in combination with other oral antidiabetic agents. This recommendation follows an appeal to the EMEA which had rejected rosiglitazone.

CN rosiglitazone; rosiglitazone maleate; BRL 49653; BRL
49653c; SB 210232; AVANDIA

L12 ANSWER 85 OF 115 DRUGNL COPYRIGHT 2003 IMSWORLD on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:1215 DRUGNL

TITLE: rosiglitazone SmithKline Beecham marketed, Canada
SOURCE: R&D Focus Drug News (10 Apr 2000).

WORD COUNT: 77

TX SmithKline . . . approval for and launched rosiglitazone (AVANDIA) in Canada for use alone or in combination with metformin in the treatment of type II diabetes. The compound, a thiazolidinedione insulin sensitizer, is already available in certain countries in North and South America and awaits approval.

CN rosiglitazone; rosiglitazone maleate; BRL 49653; BRL
49653c; SB 210232; AVANDIA

L12 ANSWER 86 OF 115 DRUGNL COPYRIGHT 2003 IMSWORLD on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:1115 DRUGNL

TITLE: rosiglitazone SmithKline Beecham marketed, Brazil
SOURCE: R&D Focus Drug News (3 Apr 2000).

WORD COUNT: 20

TX Rosiglitazone (AVANDIA), an insulin sensitizer developed by SmithKline Beecham, has been launched Brazil for the treatment of type II diabetes.

CN rosiglitazone; rosiglitazone maleate; BRL 49653; BRL
49653c; SB 210232; AVANDIA

L12 ANSWER 87 OF 115 DRUGNL COPYRIGHT 2003 IMSWORLD on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:2792 DRUGNL

TITLE: rosiglitazone SmithKline Beecham receives NICE
recommendation

SOURCE: R&D Focus Drug News (4 Sep 2000).

WORD COUNT: 63

TX SmithKline Beecham's once-daily antidiabetic, rosiglitazone (AVANDIA), has been recommended for use in combination with oral monotherapy for patients with type II diabetes by the National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE), UK. This advisory body on drug prescription stated that, in the light.

CN rosiglitazone; rosiglitazone maleate; BRL 49653; BRL
49653c; SB 210232; AVANDIA

L12 ANSWER 88 OF 115 DRUGNL COPYRIGHT 2003 IMSWORLD on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:2417 DRUGNL
TITLE: rosiglitazone SmithKline Beecham registered, Europe
SOURCE: R&D Focus Drug News (24 Jul 2000).
WORD COUNT: 76
TX SmithKline . . . by the European Commission for use in combination with other oral antidiabetic drugs, under defined circumstances, in the treatment of type II diabetes. SmithKline Beecham is planning to commence product launches throughout the European Union, initially in the UK and Germany, during July. . .

Rosiglitazone has been approved for the treatment of type II diabetes in 38 countries worldwide, including the USA.

CN rosiglitazone; rosiglitazone maleate; BRL 49653; BRL 49653c; SB 210232; AVANDIA

L12 ANSWER 89 OF 115 COPYRIGHT 2003 Gale Group on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:303951 NLDB
TITLE: A compound discovered by ASAHI CHEMICAL INDUSTRY CO., LTD. (Brief Article)
SOURCE: Japan-U.S. Business Report, (1 Mar 2000) pp. 2.
ISSN: 0888-5702.

PUBLISHER: Japan Economic Institute of America
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter
LANGUAGE: English

WORD COUNT: 138
TX A compound discovered by ASAHI CHEMICAL INDUSTRY CO., LTD. that shows promise in the treatment of obesity and diabetes will be exclusively developed, commercialized and sold outside East Asia by SMITHKLINE BEECHAM PLC. AZ40140 is a Beta-3 receptor agonist. . . and its partner will jointly commercialize AZ40140. As part of the agreement, Asahi Chemical will codistribute in Japan SB's Avandia (rosiglitazone maleate), a treatment for Type II, or adult-onset, diabetes. That product is in Phase II clinical testing there.
THIS IS THE FULL TEXT: COPYRIGHT 2000 Japan Economic Institute of.

=> d 112 1-10 ibib, kwic

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 115 DRUGNL COPYRIGHT 2003 IMSWORLD on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:464 DRUGNL
TITLE: rosiglitazone GlaxoSmithKline, Sankyo licensing agreement
SOURCE: R&D Focus Drug News (10 Feb 2003).

WORD COUNT: 65
TX Rosiglitazone, a thiazolidinedione is marketed for the treatment of type II diabetes in many countries, including the USA, Canada and Europe. Approval is pending in Japan.

CN rosiglitazone; rosiglitazone maleate; BRL 49653; BRL 49653c; SB 210232; AVANDIA

CN rosiglitazone; rosiglitazone maleate; BRL 49653; BRL 49653c; SB 210232; AVANDIA

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 115 DRUGNL COPYRIGHT 2003 IMSWORLD on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:991 DRUGNL
TITLE: rosiglitazone GlaxoSmithKline receives additional approval
SOURCE: R&D Focus Drug News (17 Mar 2003).
WORD COUNT: 52
TX GlaxoSmithKline's thiazolidinedione, rosiglitazone (AVANDIA), has been approved by the US FDA for use in combination with insulin for the treatment of type II diabetes mellitus.

Consequently, the therapy is indicated as a monotherapy or as a combination therapy with metformin, sulfonylureas or insulin to improve glycemic control in patients with type II diabetes.

CN rosiglitazone; rosiglitazone maleate; BRL 49653; BRL 49653c; SB 210232; AVANDIA

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 115 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:258657 USPATFULL

TITLE: Death domain-containing receptor polynucleotides, polypeptides, and antibodies

INVENTOR(S): Ni, Jian, Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES

Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Human Genome Sciences, Inc., Rockville, MD (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION: US 2003181710 A1 20030925

APPLICATION INFO.: US 2002-175042 A1 20020620 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-835788, filed on 17 Apr 2001, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US28666, filed on 17 Oct 2000, PENDING

NUMBER	DATE
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PRIORITY INFORMATION: US 1999-159585P 19991018 (60)
US 1999-167246P 19991124 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

LINE COUNT: 14139

SUMM . . . component that may be treated, prevented, and/or diagnosed with the compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to, type II collagen-induced arthritis, antiphospholipid syndrome, dermatitis, allergic encephalomyelitis, myocarditis, relapsing polychondritis, rheumatic heart disease, Neuritis, Uveitis Ophthalmia, Polyendocrinopathies, Reiter's Disease, Stiff-Man Syndrome, Autoimmune Pulmonary Inflammation, Autism, Guillain-Barre Syndrome, insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, and autoimmune inflammatory eye.

SUMM . . . polypeptides corresponding to this gene and/or agonists and/or antagonists thereof may be used to diagnose, prognose, treat, prevent, and/or ameliorate type II diabetes mellitus (insulin resistant diabetes mellitus).

SUMM . . . neutralizing or antagonistic antibodies) may be used to diagnose, prognose, treat, prevent, or ameliorate conditions associated with (type I or type II) diabetes mellitus, including, but not limited to, diabetic ketoacidosis, diabetic coma, nonketotic hyperglycemic-hyperosmolar coma, seizures, mental confusion, drowsiness, cardiovascular disease (e.g., heart disease, atherosclerosis, microvascular disease, hypertension, stroke, and other . . . renal failure, nephropathy other diseases and disorders as described in the "Renal Disorders" section), nerve damage, neuropathy, vision impairment (e.g., diabetic retinopathy and blindness), ulcers and impaired wound healing, infections (e.g., infectious diseases and disorders as described in the "Infectious Diseases". . .

SUMM . . . Papillary Adenocarcinoma

H0684 Ovarian cancer, Serous Papillary Adenocarcinoma

H0689 Ovarian Cancer

H0690 Ovarian Cancer, #9702G001

H0696 Prostate Adenocarcinoma

H0706 Human Adult Skeletal Muscle

H0713 Adipose tissue (diabetic type I, obese) #41706

H0717 Adipose tissue (diabetic type II)

#41661

L1290 Chromosome 22 exon
 S0001 Brain frontal cortex
 S0002 Monocyte activated
 S0003 Human Osteoclastoma
 S0007 Early Stage Human Brain
 S0010 Human Amygdala
 S0026 Stromal cell.
 DETD (glyburide), GLUCOTROL.TM. (glipizide), and DIAMICRON.TM.
 (gliclazide), GLUCOPHAGE.TM. (metformin), PRECOSE.TM. (acarbose),
 AMARYL.TM. (glimepiride), and cigitazone; thiazolidinediones (TZDs)
 such as rosiglitazone, AVANDIA.TM. (rosiglitazone
 maleate) ACTOS.TM. (piogliatazone), and troglitazone;
 alpha-glucosidase inhibitors; bovine or porcine glucagon; somatostatins
 such as SANDOSTATIN.TM. (octreotide); and diazoxides such as
 PROGLYCEM.TM..

L12 ANSWER 4 OF 115 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:258639 USPATFULL

TITLE: 207 human secreted proteins

INVENTOR(S): Ni, Jian, Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES

Ebner, Reinhard, Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
 LaFleur, David W., Washington, DC, UNITED STATES
 Moore, Paul A., Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES
 Olsen, Henrik S., Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
 Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, UNITED STATES
 Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES
 Soppet, Daniel R., Centreville, VA, UNITED STATES
 Young, Paul E., Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
 Shi, Yanggu, Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
 Florence, Kimberly A., Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES
 Wei, Ying-Fei, Berkeley, CA, UNITED STATES
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 Hu, Jing-Shan, Mountain View, CA, UNITED STATES
 Li, Yi, Sunnyvale, CA, UNITED STATES
 Kyaw, Hla, Frederick, MD, UNITED STATES
 Fischer, Carrie L., Burke, VA, UNITED STATES
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 Dillon, Patrick J., Carlsbad, CA, UNITED STATES
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 Brewer, Laurie A., St. Paul, MN, UNITED STATES
 Yu, Guo-Liang, Berkeley, CA, UNITED STATES
 Zeng, Zhizhen, Lansdale, PA, UNITED STATES
 Greene, John M., Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
US 2003181692	A1	20030925
US 2001-933767	A1	20010822 (9)
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2001-US5614, filed on 21 Feb 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-205258, filed on 4 Dec 1998, PENDING		

NUMBER	DATE
US 2000-184836P	20000224 (60)
US 2000-193170P	20000329 (60)
US 1997-48885P	19970606 (60)
US 1997-49375P	19970606 (60)
US 1997-48881P	19970606 (60)
US 1997-48880P	19970606 (60)
US 1997-48896P	19970606 (60)
US 1997-49020P	19970606 (60)
US 1997-48876P	19970606 (60)
US 1997-48895P	19970606 (60)
US 1997-48884P	19970606 (60)

PRIORITY INFORMATION:

US 1997-48894P	19970606 (60)
US 1997-48971P	19970606 (60)
US 1997-48964P	19970606 (60)
US 1997-48882P	19970606 (60)
US 1997-48899P	19970606 (60)
US 1997-48893P	19970606 (60)
US 1997-48900P	19970606 (60)
US 1997-48901P	19970606 (60)
US 1997-48892P	19970606 (60)
US 1997-48915P	19970606 (60)
US 1997-49019P	19970606 (60)
US 1997-48970P	19970606 (60)
US 1997-48972P	19970606 (60)
US 1997-48916P	19970606 (60)
US 1997-49373P	19970606 (60)
US 1997-48875P	19970606 (60)
US 1997-49374P	19970606 (60)
US 1997-48917P	19970606 (60)
US 1997-48949P	19970606 (60)
US 1997-48974P	19970606 (60)
US 1997-48883P	19970606 (60)
US 1997-48897P	19970606 (60)
US 1997-48898P	19970606 (60)
US 1997-48962P	19970606 (60)
US 1997-48963P	19970606 (60)
US 1997-48877P	19970606 (60)
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US 1997-57645P	19970905 (60)
US 1997-57642P	19970905 (60)
US 1997-57668P	19970905 (60)
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US 1997-57627P	19970905 (60)
US 1997-57667P	19970905 (60)
US 1997-57666P	19970905 (60)
US 1997-57764P	19970905 (60)
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US 1997-57649P	19970905 (60)
US 1997-57770P	19970905 (60)
US 1997-57771P	19970905 (60)
US 1997-57761P	19970905 (60)
US 1997-57760P	19970905 (60)
US 1997-57776P	19970905 (60)
US 1997-57778P	19970905 (60)
US 1997-57629P	19970905 (60)
US 1997-57628P	19970905 (60)
US 1997-57777P	19970905 (60)
US 1997-57634P	19970905 (60)
US 1997-70923P	19971218 (60)
US 1998-92921P	19980715 (60)
US 1998-94657P	19980730 (60)
US 1997-70923P	19971218 (60)
US 1998-92921P	19980715 (60)
US 1998-94657P	19980730 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE,
ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 23
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 10 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 32746

SUMM . . . component that may be treated, prevented, and/or diagnosed with the compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to, type II collagen-induced arthritis, antiphospholipid syndrome, dermatitis, allergic encephalomyelitis, myocarditis, relapsing polychondritis, rheumatic heart disease, neuritis, uveitis ophthalmia, polyendocrinopathies, Reiter's Disease, Stiff-Man Syndrome, autoimmune pulmonary inflammation, autism, Guillain-Barre Syndrome, insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, and autoimmune inflammatory eye disorders.

SUMM [2042] Moreover, disorders and/or states, which can be treated, prevented, diagnosed, and/or prognosed with the the polynucleotides, polypeptides, agonists and/or agonists of the invention include, but are not limited to , solid tumors, blood born tumors such as leukemias, tumor metastasis , Kaposi's sarcoma, benign tumors, for example hemangiomas, acoustic neuromas, neurofibromas, trachomas, and pyogenic granulomas, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, ocular angiogenic diseases, for example, diabetic retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity, macular degeneration, corneal graft rejection, neovascular glaucoma, retrothalental fibroplasia, rubeosis, retinoblastoma, and uvetitis, delayed wound healing, endometriosis, vascluogenesis, granulations, hypertrophic scars (keloids), nonunion fractures, scleroderma, trachoma, vascular adhesions, myocardial angiogenesis, coronary collaterals, cerebral collaterals, arteriovenous malformations, ischemic limb angiogenesis, Osler -Webber Syndrome, plaque neovascularization, telangiectasia, hemophiliac joints, angiofibroma fibromuscular dysplasia, wound granulation, Crohn's disease, atherosclerosis, birth control agent by preventing vascularization required for embryo implantation controlling menstruation, diseases that have angiogenesis as a pathologic consequence such as cat scratch disease (Rochéle minalia quintosa), ulcers (*Helicobacter pylori*), Bartonellosis and bacillary angiomatosis.

DETD . . . (glyburide), GLUCOTROL.TM. (glipizide), and DIAMICRON.TM. (gliclazide), GLUCOPHAGE.TM. (metformin), PRECOSE.TM. (acarbose), AMARYL.TM. (glimepiride), and cigitazone; thiazolidinediones (TZDs) such as rosiglitazone, AVANDIA.TM. (rosiglitazone maleate) ACTOS.TM. (pioglitazone), and troglitazone; alpha-glucosidase inhibitors; bovine or porcine glucagon; somatostatins such as SANDOSTAT.TM. (octreotide); and diazoxides such as PROGLYCEM.TM.. . .

DETD [2657] The diabetic animals have many of the characteristic features observed in Type II diabetes mellitus. Homozygous (db+/db+) mice are obese in comparison to their normal heterozygous (db+/+m) littermates. Mutant diabetic (db+/db+) mice have a single autosomal recessive mutation on chromosome 4 (db+) (Coleman et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 77:283-293 (1982)). Animals show polyphagia, polydipsia and polyuria. Mutant diabetic mice (db+/db+) have elevated blood glucose, increased or normal insulin levels, and suppressed cell-mediated immunity (Mandel et al., J. Immunol. . . . glomerular filtration abnormalities have been described in these animals (Norido, F. et al., Exp. Neurol. 83(2):221-232 (1984); Robertson et al., Diabetes 29(1):60-67 (1980); Giacomelli et al., Lab Invest. 40(4):460-473 (1979); Coleman, D. L., Diabetes 31 (Suppl):1-6 (1982)). These homozygous diabetic mice develop hyperglycemia that is resistant to insulin analogous to human type II diabetes (Mandel et al., J. Immunol. 120:1375-1377 (1978)).

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:258441 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Novel heterocyclic analogs of diphenylethylene compounds
 INVENTOR(S): Neogi, Partha, Fremont, CA, UNITED STATES
 Dey, Debendranath, Fremont, CA, UNITED STATES
 Medicherla, Satyanarayana, Cupertino, CA, UNITED STATES
 Nag, Bishwajit, Union City, CA, UNITED STATES
 Lee, Arthur, San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003181494	A1	20030925
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-265902	A1	20021008 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-843167, filed on 27 Apr 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-785554, filed on 20 Feb 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-591105, filed on 9 Jun 2000, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-287237, filed on 6 Apr 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6331633		

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
 FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: PILLSBURY WINTHROP, LLP, P.O. BOX 10500, MCLEAN, VA, 22102
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 40
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 26 Drawing Page(s)
 LINE COUNT: 2827

AB which are effective in lowering blood glucose level, serum insulin, triglyceride and free fatty acid levels in animal models of Type II diabetes. The compounds are disclosed as useful for a variety of treatments including the treatment of inflammation, inflammatory and immunological diseases.

SUMM effects. For example, the compounds are useful in lowering blood glucose, serum insulin and triglyceride levels in animal models of type II diabetes.

SUMM [0004] The causes of type I and type II diabetes are yet unknown, although both genetics and environment seem to be major factors. Insulin dependent type I and non-insulin dependent type II are the types which are known. Type I is an autoimmune disease in which the responsible autoantigen is still unknown. Patients of type I need to take insulin parenterally or subcutaneously to survive. However, type II diabetes, the more common form, is a metabolic disorder resulting from the body's inability to make a sufficient amount of insulin.

SUMM [0013] The thiazolidinedione class listed in the above table has gained more widespread use in recent years for treatment of type II diabetes, exhibiting particular usefulness as insulin sensitizers to combat "insulin resistance", a condition in which the patient becomes less responsive to.

DETD obtained from Jackson Laboratories (Bar Harbor, Me.) when their age was 5 weeks. Seven-week-old animals were dosed with Compound 11, rosiglitazone maleate (recrystallized from commercially available tablets) or vehicle (0.5% carboxymethyl cellulose (Sigma, St. Louis, Mo.) in water) orally once daily by.

L12 ANSWER 6 OF 115 USPATFULL on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:257883 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Plasminogen-like polynucleotides, polypeptides, and antibodies
 INVENTOR(S): Ni, Jian, Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES
 Young, Paul E., Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
 Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Human Genome Sciences, Inc., Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES, 20850 (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION: US 2003180934 A1 20030925
 APPLICATION INFO.: US 2002-162742 A1 20020606 (10)
 RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-832197, filed on 11 Apr 2001, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US27253, filed on 4 Oct 2000, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-158044P	19991007 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	22	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	11046	
SUMM	component that may be treated, prevented, and/or diagnosed with the compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to, type II collagen-induced arthritis, antiphospholipid syndrome, dermatitis, allergic encephalomyelitis, myocarditis, relapsing polychondritis, rheumatic heart disease, Neuritis, Uveitis Ophthalmia, Polyendocrinopathies, Reiter's Disease, Stiff-Man Syndrome, Autoimmune Pulmonary Inflammation, Autism, Guillain-Barre Syndrome, insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, and autoimmune inflammatory eye.	
SUMM	polypeptides corresponding to this gene and/or agonists and/or antagonists thereof may be used to diagnose, prognose, treat, prevent, and/or ameliorate type II diabetes mellitus (insulin resistant diabetes mellitus).	
SUMM	neutralizing or antagonistic antibodies) may be used to diagnose, prognose, treat, prevent, or ameliorate conditions associated with (type I or type II) diabetes mellitus, including, but not limited to, diabetic ketoacidosis, diabetic coma, nonketotic hyperglycemic-hyperosmolar coma, seizures, mental confusion, drowsiness, cardiovascular disease (e.g., heart disease, atherosclerosis, microvascular disease, hypertension, stroke, and other renal failure, nephropathy other diseases and disorders as described in the "Renal Disorders" section), nerve damage, neuropathy, vision impairment (e.g., diabetic retinopathy and blindness), ulcers and impaired wound healing, infections (e.g., infectious diseases and disorders as described in the "Infectious Diseases".	
DETD	(glyburide), GLUCOTROL.TM. (glipizide), and DIAMICRON.TM. (gliclazide), GLUCOPHAGE.TM. (metformin), PRECOSE.TM. (acarbose), AMARYL.TM. (glimepiride), and ciglitazone; thiazolidinediones (TZDs) such as rosiglitazone, AVANDIA.TM. (rosiglitazone maleate) ACTOS.TM. (pioglitazone), and troglitazone; alpha-glucosidase inhibitors; bovine or porcine glucagon; somatostatins such as SANDOSTATIN.TM. (octreotide); and diazoxides such as PROGLYCEM.TM.. . .	

L12 ANSWER 7 OF 115 USPATFULL on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:251897 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Retinoid receptor interacting polynucleotides, polypeptides, and antibodies
 INVENTOR(S): Shi, Yanggu, Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
 Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Human Genome Sciences, Inc., Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003176686	A1	20030918
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-193159	A1	20020712 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-788600, filed on 21 Feb 2001, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US22351, filed on 15 Aug 2000, PENDING		

NUMBER	DATE
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PRIORITY INFORMATION: US 1999-148757P 19990816 (60)
 US 2000-189026P 20000314 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE,
 ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 11232

SUMM . . . component that may be treated, prevented, and/or diagnosed with the compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to, type II collagen-induced arthritis, antiphospholipid syndrome, dermatitis, allergic encephalomyelitis, myocarditis, relapsing polychondritis, rheumatic heart disease, Neuritis, Uveitis Ophthalmia, Polyendocrinopathies, Reiter's Disease, Stiff-Man Syndrome, Autoimmune Pulmonary Inflammation, Autism, Guillain-Barre Syndrome, insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, and autoimmune inflammatory eye.

SUMM . . . polypeptides corresponding to this gene and/or agonists and/or antagonists thereof may be used to diagnose, prognose, treat, prevent, and/or ameliorate type II diabetes mellitus (insulin resistant diabetes mellitus).

SUMM . . . neutralizing or antagonistic antibodies) may be used to diagnose, prognose, treat, prevent, or ameliorate conditions associated with (type I or type II) diabetes mellitus, including, but not limited to, diabetic ketoacidosis, diabetic coma, nonketotic hyperglycemic-hyperosmolar coma, seizures, mental confusion, drowsiness, cardiovascular disease (e.g., heart disease, atherosclerosis, microvascular disease, hypertension, stroke, and other . . . renal failure, nephropathy other diseases and disorders as described in the "Renal Disorders" section), nerve damage, neuropathy, vision impairment (e.g., diabetic retinopathy and blindness), ulcers and impaired wound healing, infections (e.g., infectious diseases and disorders as described in the "Infectious Diseases".

DETID . . . (glyburide), GLUCOTROL.TM. (glipizide), and DIAMICRON.TM. (gliclazide), GLUCOPHAGE.TM. (metformin), PRECOSE.TM. (acarbose), AMARYL.TM. (glimepiride), and cigitazone; thiazolidinediones (TZDs) such as rosiglitazone, AVANDIA.TM. (rosiglitazone maleate) ACTOS.TM. (pioglitazone), and troglitazone; alpha-glucosidase inhibitors; bovine or porcine glucagon; somatostatins such as SANDOSTATIN.TM. (octreotide); and diazoxides such as PROGLYCEN.TM.. . .

L12 ANSWER 8 OF 115 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:251152 USPATFULL
TITLE: Serine protease polynucleotides, polypeptides, and antibodies

INVENTOR(S): Shi, Yanggu, Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
 Ruben, Steven M., Brookeville, MD, UNITED STATES
 Ni, Jian, Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES
 Young, Paul E., Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Human Genome Sciences, Inc., Rockville, MD (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
US 2003175938	A1	20030918
US 2002-319519	A1	20021216 (10)
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-125459, filed on 19 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-946633, filed on 6 Sep 2001, ABANDONED		
Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-597839, filed on 20 Jun 2000, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US12207, filed on 5 May 2000, PENDING		
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-597842, filed on 20 Jun 2000, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US12207, filed on 5 May 2000, PENDING		
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-597843, filed on 20 Jun 2000, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser.		

PATENT INFORMATION:
APPLICATION INFO.:
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-133239P	19990507 (60)	
	US 1999-135163P	19990520 (60)	
	US 1999-147005P	19990803 (60)	
	US 1999-152935P	19990909 (60)	
	US 1999-162979P	19991101 (60)	
	US 1999-133239P	19990507 (60)	
	US 1999-135163P	19990520 (60)	
	US 1999-147005P	19990803 (60)	
	US 1999-152935P	19990909 (60)	
	US 1999-162979P	19991101 (60)	
	US 1999-147005P	19990803 (60)	
	US 1999-152935P	19990909 (60)	
	US 1999-162979P	19991101 (60)	
	US 2000-189025P	20000314 (60)	
	US 2000-189025P	20000314 (60)	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	22		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	13106		
SUMM	. . . polypeptides corresponding to this gene and/or agonists and/or antagonists thereof may be used to diagnose, prognose, treat, prevent, and/or ameliorate type II diabetes mellitus (insulin resistant diabetes mellitus).		
SUMM	. . . neutralizing or antagonistic antibodies) may be used to diagnose, prognose, treat, prevent, or ameliorate conditions associated with (type I or type II) diabetes mellitus, including, but not limited to, diabetic ketoacidosis, diabetic coma, nonketotic hyperglycemic-hyperosmolar coma, seizures, mental confusion, drowsiness, cardiovascular disease (e.g., heart disease, atherosclerosis, microvascular disease, hypertension, stroke, and other . . . renal failure, nephropathy other diseases and disorders as described in the "Renal Disorders" section), nerve damage, neuropathy, vision impairment (e.g., diabetic retinopathy and blindness), ulcers and (e.g., impaired wound healing, infections (e.g., infectious diseases and disorders as described in the "Infectious Diseases". . .		
DETID	. . . (glyburide), GLUCOTROL.TM. (glipizide), and DIAMICRON.TM. (gliclazide), GLUCOPHAGE.TM. (metformin), PRECOSE.TM. (acarbose), AMARYL.TM. (glimepiride), and cigitazone; thiazolidinediones (TZDs) such as rosiglitazone, AVANDIA.TM. (rosiglitazone maleate) ACTOS.TM. (pioglitazone), and troglitazone; alpha-glucosidase inhibitors; bovine or porcine glucagon; somatostatins such as SANDOSTATIN.TM. (octreotide); and diazoxides such as PROGLYCEM.TM.. . .		
L12	ANSWER 9 OF 115	USPATFULL on STN	
ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003:251148 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	Protein tyrosine phosphatase polynucleotides, polypeptides, and antibodies		
INVENTOR(S):	Shi, Yanggu, Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES		
PATENT INFORMATION:	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
	US 2003175934	A1	20030918
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-935703	A1	20010824 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2001-US5496, filed on 22 Feb 2001, UNKNOWN		
	NUMBER	DATE	

PRIORITY INFORMATION: US 2000-186658P 20000303 (60)
US 2000-189881P 20000316 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE,
ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 11501

SUMM . . . component that may be treated, prevented, and/or diagnosed with the compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to, type II collagen-induced arthritis, antiphospholipid syndrome, dermatitis, allergic encephalomyelitis, myocarditis, relapsing polychondritis, rheumatic heart disease, Neuritis, Uveitis Ophthalmia, Polyendocrinopathies, Reiter's Disease, Stiff-Man Syndrome, Autoimmune Pulmonary Inflammation, Autism, Guillain-Barre Syndrome, insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, and autoimmune inflammatory eye.

SUMM . . . polypeptides corresponding to this gene and/or agonists and/or antagonists thereof may be used to diagnose, prognose, treat, prevent, and/or ameliorate type II diabetes mellitus (insulin resistant diabetes mellitus).

SUMM . . . neutralizing or antagonistic antibodies) may be used to diagnose, prognose, treat, prevent, or ameliorate conditions associated with (type I or type II) diabetes mellitus, including, but not limited to, diabetic ketoacidosis, diabetic coma, nonketotic hyperglycemic-hyperosmolar coma, seizures, mental confusion, drowsiness, cardiovascular disease (e.g., heart disease, atherosclerosis, microvascular disease, hypertension, stroke, and other . . . renal failure, nephropathy other diseases and disorders as described in the "Renal Disorders" section), nerve damage, neuropathy, vision impairment (e.g., diabetic retinopathy and blindness), ulcers and impaired wound healing, infections (e.g., infectious diseases and disorders as described in the "Infectious Diseases". . .

DETID . . . (glyburide), GLUCOTROL.TM. (glipizide), and DIAMICRON.TM. (gliclazide), GLUCOPHAGE.TM. (metformin), PRECOSE.TM. (acarbose), AMARYL.TM. (glimepiride), and ciglitazone; thiazolidinediones (TZDs) such as rosiglitazone, AVANDIA.TM. (rosiglitazone maleate) ACTOS.TM. (pioglitazone), and troglitazone; alpha-glucosidase inhibitors; bovine or porcine glucagon; somatostatins such as SANDOSTATIN.TM. (octreotide); and diazoxides such as PROGLYCEM.TM.. . .

L12 ANSWER 10 OF 115 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:251072 USPATFULL
TITLE: 186 human secreted proteins
INVENTOR(S): Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES
Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Soppet, Daniel R., Centreville, VA, UNITED STATES
Carter, Kenneth C., North Potomac, MD, UNITED STATES
Bednarik, Daniel P., Columbia, MD, UNITED STATES
Endress, Gregory A., Florence, MA, UNITED STATES
Yu, Guo-Liang, Berkeley, CA, UNITED STATES
Ni, Jian, Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES
Feng, Ping, Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES
Young, Paul E., Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
Greene, John M., Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
Ferrie, Ann M., Painted Post, NY, UNITED STATES
Duan, D. Roxanne, Bethesda, MD, UNITED STATES
Hu, Jing-Shan, Mountain View, CA, UNITED STATES
Florence, Kimberly A., Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES
Olsen, Henrik S., Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
Fischer, Carrie L., Burke, VA, UNITED STATES
Ebner, Reinhard, Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
Brewer, Laurie A., St. Paul, MN, UNITED STATES
Moore, Paul A., Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES
Shi, Yanggu, Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
LaFleur, David W., Washington, DC, UNITED STATES

Li, Yi, Sunnyvale, CA, UNITED STATES
Zeng, Zhizhen, Lansdale, PA, UNITED STATES
Kyaw, Hla, Frederick, MD, UNITED STATES

PATENT INFORMATION:
APPLICATION INFO.:
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
US 2003175858	A1	20030918
US 2001-882171	A1	20010618 (9)
Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-809391, filed on 16 Mar 2001, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-149476, filed on 8 Sep 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6420526 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1998-US4493, filed on 6 Mar 1998, PENDING		

PRIORITY INFORMATION:

NUMBER	DATE
US 2000-190068P	20000317 (60)
US 1997-40162P	19970307 (60)
US 1997-40333P	19970307 (60)
US 1997-38621P	19970307 (60)
US 1997-40626P	19970307 (60)
US 1997-40334P	19970307 (60)
US 1997-40336P	19970307 (60)
US 1997-40163P	19970307 (60)
US 1997-47600P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-47615P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-47597P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-47502P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-47633P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-47583P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-47617P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-47618P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-47503P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-47592P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-47581P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-47584P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-47500P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-47587P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-47492P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-47598P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-47613P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-47582P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-47596P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-47612P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-47632P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-47601P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-43580P	19970411 (60)
US 1997-43568P	19970411 (60)
US 1997-43314P	19970411 (60)
US 1997-43569P	19970411 (60)
US 1997-43311P	19970411 (60)
US 1997-43671P	19970411 (60)
US 1997-43674P	19970411 (60)
US 1997-43669P	19970411 (60)
US 1997-43312P	19970411 (60)
US 1997-43313P	19970411 (60)
US 1997-43672P	19970411 (60)
US 1997-43315P	19970411 (60)
US 1997-48974P	19970606 (60)
US 1997-56886P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56877P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56889P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56893P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56630P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56878P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56662P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56872P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56882P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56637P	19970822 (60)

US 1997-56903P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56888P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56879P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56880P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56894P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56911P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56636P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56874P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56910P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56864P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56631P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56845P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56892P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-57761P	19970905 (60)
US 1997-47595P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-47599P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-47588P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-47585P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-47586P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-47590P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-47594P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-47589P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-47593P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-47614P	19970411 (60)
US 1997-43578P	19970411 (60)
US 1997-43576P	19970411 (60)
US 1997-47501P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-43670P	19970411 (60)
US 1997-56632P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56664P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56876P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56881P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56909P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56875P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56862P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56887P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56908P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-48964P	19970606 (60)
US 1997-57650P	19970905 (60)
US 1997-56884P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-57669P	19970905 (60)
US 1997-49610P	19970613 (60)
US 1997-61660P	19971009 (60)
US 1997-51926P	19970708 (60)
US 1997-52874P	19970716 (60)
US 1997-58785P	19970912 (60)
US 1997-55724P	19970818 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Utility

FILE SEGMENT:

APPLICATION

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE,

ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 23

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 26326

SUMM . . . component that may be treated, prevented, and/or diagnosed with the compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to, type II collagen-induced arthritis, antiphospholipid syndrome, dermatitis, allergic encephalomyelitis, myocarditis, relapsing polychondritis, rheumatic heart disease, neuritis, uveitis ophthalmia, polyendocrinopathies, Reiter's Disease, Stiff-Man Syndrome, autoimmune pulmonary inflammation, autism, Guillain-Barre Syndrome, insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, and autoimmune inflammatory eye disorders.

SUMM . . . polypeptides corresponding to this gene and/or agonists and/or antagonists thereof may be used to diagnose, prognose, treat, prevent, and/or ameliorate type II diabetes mellitus (insulin resistant diabetes mellitus).

SUMM . . . neutralizing or antagonistic antibodies) may be used to

diagnose, prognose, treat, prevent, and/or ameliorate conditions associated with (type I or type II) diabetes mellitus, including, but not limited to, diabetic ketoacidosis, diabetic coma, nonketotic hyperglycemic-hyperosmolar coma, seizures, mental confusion, drowsiness, cardiovascular disease (e.g., heart disease, atherosclerosis, microvascular disease, hypertension, stroke, and other . . . renal failure, nephropathy other diseases and disorders as described in the "Renal Disorders" section), nerve damage, neuropathy, vision impairment (e.g., diabetic retinopathy and blindness), ulcers and impaired wound healing, infections (e.g., infectious diseases and disorders as described in the "Infectious Diseases". . .

DETD . . . (glyburide), GLUCOTROL.TM. (glipizide), and DIAMICRON.TM. (gliclazide), GLUCOPHAGE.TM. (metformin), PRECOSE.TM. (acarbose), AMARYL.TM. (glimepiride), and ciglitazone; thiazolidinediones (TZDs) such as rosiglitazone, AVANDIA.TM. (rosiglitazone maleate) ACTOS.TM. (pioglitazone), and troglitazone; alpha-glucosidase inhibitors; bovine or porcine glucagon; somatostatins such as SANDOSTATIN.TM. (octreotide); and diazoxides such as PROGLYCEM.TM.. . .

DETD [2309] The diabetic animals have many of the characteristic features observed in Type II diabetes mellitus. Homozygous (db+/db+) mice are obese in comparison to their normal heterozygous (db+/+m) littermates. Mutant diabetic (db+/db+) mice have a single autosomal recessive mutation on chromosome 4 (db+) (Coleman et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 77:283-293 (1982)). Animals show polyphagia, polydipsia and polyuria. Mutant diabetic mice (db+/db+) have elevated blood glucose, increased or normal insulin levels, and suppressed cell-mediated immunity (Mandel et al., J. Immunol. . . . glomerular filtration abnormalities have been described in these animals (Norido, F. et al., Exp. Neurol. 83(2):221-232 (1984); Robertson et al., Diabetes 29(1):60-67 (1980); Giacomelli et al., Lab Invest. 40(4):460-473 (1979); Coleman, D. L., Diabetes 31 (Suppl):1-6 (1982)). These homozygous diabetic mice develop hyperglycemia that is resistant to insulin analogous to human type II diabetes (Mandel et al., J Immunol. 120:1375-1377 (1978)).

=> d 112 11-20 ibib, kwic

L12 ANSWER 11 OF 115 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:238753 USPATFULL

TITLE: Trefoil domain-containing polynucleotides, polypeptides, and antibodies

INVENTOR(S): Ebner, Reinhard, Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
Shi, Yanggu, Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ruben, Steven M., Brookeville, MD, UNITED STATES
Human Genome Sciences, Inc., Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
US 2003166911	A1	20030904
US 2002-266767	A1	20021009 (10)
Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-891171, filed on 26 Jun 2001, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US34920, filed on 22 Dec 2000, PENDING		

NUMBER	DATE
US 1999-171618P	19991223 (60)
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility	
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	22
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
LINE COUNT:	12173

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . component that may be treated, prevented, and/or diagnosed with the compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to, type II collagen-induced arthritis, antiphospholipid syndrome, dermatitis, allergic encephalomyelitis, myocarditis, relapsing polychondritis, rheumatic heart disease, neuritis, uveitis ophthalmia, polyendocrinopathies, Reiter's Disease, Stiff-Man Syndrome, autoimmune pulmonary inflammation, autism, Guillain-Barre Syndrome, insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, and autoimmune inflammatory eye disorders.

SUMM . . . polypeptides corresponding to this gene and/or agonists and/or antagonists thereof may be used to diagnose, prognose, treat, prevent, and/or ameliorate type II diabetes mellitus (insulin resistant diabetes mellitus).

SUMM . . . neutralizing or antagonistic antibodies) may be used to diagnose, prognose, treat, prevent, or ameliorate conditions associated with (type I or type II) diabetes mellitus, including, but not limited to, diabetic ketoacidosis, diabetic coma, nonketotic hyperglycemic-hyperosmolar coma, seizures, mental confusion, drowsiness, cardiovascular disease (e.g., heart disease, atherosclerosis, microvascular disease, hypertension, stroke, and other . . . renal failure, nephropathy other diseases and disorders as described in the "Renal Disorders" section), nerve damage, neuropathy, vision impairment (e.g., diabetic retinopathy and blindness), ulcers and impaired wound healing, infections (e.g., infectious diseases and disorders as described in the "Infectious Diseases".

DETDX . . . (glyburide), GLUCOTROL.TM. (glipizide), and DIAMICRON.TM. (gliclazide), GLUCOPHAGE.TM. (metformin), PRECOSE.TM. (acarbose), AMARYL.TM. (glimepiride), and ciglitazone; thiazolidinediones (TZDs) such as rosiglitazone, AVANDIA.TM. (rosiglitazone maleate) ACTOS.TM. (piogliatazone), and troglitazone; alpha-glucosidase inhibitors; bovine or porcine glucagon; somatostatins such as SANDOSTATIN.TM. (octreotide); and diazoxides such as PROGLYCEM.TM.. . .

L12 ANSWER 12 OF 115 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

2003:238383 USPATFULL

TITLE:

83 human secreted proteins

INVENTOR(S):

Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES

Feng, Ping, Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES

LaFleur, David W., Washington, DC, UNITED STATES

Moore, Paul A., Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES

Shi, Yanggu, Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES

Kyaw, Hla, Frederick, MD, UNITED STATES

Li, Yi, Sunnyvale, CA, UNITED STATES

Zeng, Zhizhen, Lansdale, PA, UNITED STATES

Carter, Kenneth C., North Potomac, MD, UNITED STATES

Endress, Gregory A., Florence, MA, UNITED STATES

Wei, Ying-Fei, Berkeley, CA, UNITED STATES

Fan, Ping, Potomac, MD, UNITED STATES

Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, UNITED STATES

HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES, INC., Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES, 20850 (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER KIND DATE

PATENT INFORMATION:

US 2003166541 A1 20030904

APPLICATION INFO.:

US 2002-160162 A1 20020604 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.:

Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-236557, filed on 26 Jan 1999, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1998-US15949, filed on 29 Jul 1998, PENDING

NUMBER DATE

PRIORITY INFORMATION:

US 2001-295558P 20010605 (60)

US 1997-54209P 19970730 (60)

US 1997-54211P 19970730 (60)

US 1997-54212P 19970730 (60)

US 1997-54213P 19970730 (60)
US 1997-54214P 19970730 (60)
US 1997-54215P 19970730 (60)
US 1997-54217P 19970730 (60)
US 1997-54218P 19970730 (60)
US 1997-54234P 19970730 (60)
US 1997-54236P 19970730 (60)
US 1997-55968P 19970818 (60)
US 1997-55969P 19970818 (60)
US 1997-55972P 19970818 (60)
US 1997-56534P 19970819 (60)
US 1997-56543P 19970819 (60)
US 1997-56554P 19970819 (60)
US 1997-56561P 19970819 (60)
US 1997-56727P 19970819 (60)
US 1997-56729P 19970819 (60)
US 1997-56730P 19970819 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Utility

FILE SEGMENT:

APPLICATION

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE,
ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 24

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 24088

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . thrombocytopenia, idiopathic thrombocytopenia purpura, purpura (e.g., Henoch-Schoenlein purpura), autoimmune cytopenia, Goodpasture's syndrome, Pemphigus vulgaris, myasthenia gravis, Grave's disease (hyperthyroidism), and insulin-resistant diabetes mellitus. Additional disorders that are likely to have an autoimmune component that may be treated, prevented, and/or diagnosed with the compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to, type II collagen-induced arthritis, antiphospholipid syndrome, dermatitis, allergic encephalomyelitis, myocarditis, relapsing polychondritis, rheumatic heart disease, neuritis, uveitis ophthalmia, polyendocrinopathies, Reiter's Disease, Stiff-Man Syndrome, autoimmune pulmonary inflammation, autism, Guillain-Barre Syndrome, insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, and autoimmune inflammatory eye disorders.

DETD . . . component that may be treated, prevented, and/or diagnosed with the compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to, type II collagen-induced arthritis, antiphospholipid syndrome, dermatitis, allergic encephalomyelitis, myocarditis, relapsing polychondritis, rheumatic heart disease, neuritis, uveitis ophthalmia, polyendocrinopathies, Reiter's Disease, Stiff-Man Syndrome, autoimmune pulmonary inflammation, autism, Guillain-Barre Syndrome, insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, and autoimmune inflammatory eye disorders.

DETD . . . polypeptides corresponding to this gene and/or agonists and/or antagonists thereof may be used to diagnose, prognose, treat, prevent, and/or ameliorate type II diabetes mellitus (insulin resistant diabetes mellitus).

DETD . . . neutralizing or antagonistic antibodies) may be used to diagnose, prognose, treat, prevent, and/or ameliorate conditions associated with (type I or type II) diabetes mellitus, including, but not limited to, diabetic ketoacidosis, diabetic coma, nonketotic hyperglycemic-hyperosmolar coma, seizures, mental confusion, drowsiness, cardiovascular disease (e.g., heart disease, atherosclerosis, microvascular disease, hypertension, stroke, and other . . . renal failure, nephropathy other diseases and disorders as described in the "Renal Disorders" section), nerve damage, neuropathy, vision impairment (e.g., diabetic retinopathy and blindness), ulcers and impaired wound healing, infections (e.g., infectious diseases and disorders as described in the "Infectious Diseases". . .

DETD . . . (glyburide), GLUCOTROL.TM. (glipizide), and DIAMICRON.TM. (gliclazide), GLUCOPHAGE.TM. (metformin), PRECOSE.TM. (acarbose), AMARYL.TM. (glimepiride), and ciglitazone; thiazolidinediones (TZDs)

such as rosiglitazone, AVANDIA.TM. (rosiglitazone maleate) ACTOS.TM. (pioglitazone), and troglitazone; alpha-glucosidase inhibitors; bovine or porcine glucagon; somatostatins such as SANDOSTATIN.TM. (octreotide); and diazoxides such as PROGLYCEM.TM..

DETD [1679] The diabetic animals have many of the characteristic features observed in Type II diabetes mellitus. Homozygous ($db+/db+$) mice are obese in comparison to their normal heterozygous ($db+/+m$) littermates. Mutant diabetic ($db+/db+$) mice have a single autosomal recessive mutation on chromosome 4 ($db+$) (Coleman et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 77:283-293 (1982)). Animals show polyphagia, polydipsia and polyuria. Mutant diabetic mice ($db+/db+$) have elevated blood glucose, increased or normal insulin levels, and suppressed cell-mediated immunity (Mandel et al., J. Immunol. . . . glomerular filtration abnormalities have been described in these animals (Norido, F. et al., Exp. Neurol. 83(2):221-232 (1984); Robertson et al., Diabetes 29(1):60-67 (1980); Giacomelli et al., Lab. Invest. 40(4):460-473 (1979); Coleman, D. L., Diabetes 31 (Suppl):1 - 6 (1982)). These homozygous diabetic mice develop hyperglycemia that is resistant to insulin analogous to human type II diabetes (Mandel et al., J. Immunol. 120:1375-1377 (1978)).

L12 ANSWER 13 OF 115 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:237867 USPATFULL
TITLE: Human G-protein chemokine receptor (CCR5) HDGNR10
INVENTOR(S): Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Roschke, Viktor, Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES
Li, Yi, Sunnyvale, CA, UNITED STATES
Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Human Genome Sciences, Inc. (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003166024	A1	20030904
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-135839	A1	20020501 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-779879, filed on 9 Feb 2001, ABANDONED		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-181258P	20000209 (60)
	US 2000-187999P	20000309 (60)
	US 2000-234336P	20000922 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: STERNE, KESSLER, GOLDSTEIN & FOX P.L.L.C., 1100 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W., SUITE 600, WASHINGTON, DC, 20005-3934

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 61
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 17941
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . polypeptides corresponding to this gene and/or agonists and/or antagonists thereof may be used to diagnose, prognose, treat, prevent, and/or ameliorate type II diabetes mellitus (insulin resistant diabetes mellitus).
DETD . . . neutralizing or antagonistic antibodies may be used to diagnose, prognose, treat, prevent, and/or ameliorate conditions associated with (type I or type II) diabetes mellitus, including, but not limited to, diabetic ketoacidosis, diabetic coma, nonketotic hyperglycemic-hyperosmolar coma, seizures, mental confusion, drowsiness, cardiovascular disease (e.g., heart disease, atherosclerosis, microvascular disease, hypertension, stroke, and other . . . described in the "Cardiovascular Disorders" section), dyslipidemia, kidney disease (e.g., renal failure and nephropathy), nerve damage, neuropathy, vision impairment (e.g., diabetic retinopathy and blindness), ulcers

DETD and impaired wound healing, infections (e.g., infectious diseases and disorders as described in the "Infectious Diseases". . . .
DETD (glyburide), GLUCOTROL.TM. (glipizide), and DIAMICRONTM
DETD (gliclazide), GLUCOPHAGE.TM. (metformin), PRECOSE.TM. (acarbose),
DETD AMARYL.TM. (glimepiride), and cigitazone; thiazolidinediones (TZDs)
DETD such as rosiglitazone, AVANDIA.TM. (rosiglitazone
DETD maleate) ACTOS.TM. (pioglitazone), and troglitazone;
DETD alpha-glucosidase inhibitors; bovine or porcine glucagon; somatostatins
DETD such as SANDOSTATIN.TM. (octreotide); and diazoxides such as
DETD PROGLYCEM.TM.. . . .

DETD [1296] The diabetic animals have many of the characteristic
DETD features observed in Type II diabetes
DETD mellitus. Homozygous (db+/db+) mice are obese in comparison to their
DETD normal heterozygous (db+/+m) littermates. Mutant diabetic
DETD (db+/db+) mice have a single autosomal recessive mutation on chromosome
DETD 4 (db+) (Coleman et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 77:283-293 (1982)).
DETD Animals show polyphagia, polydipsia and polyuria. Mutant
DETD diabetic mice (db+/db+) have elevated blood glucose, increased
DETD or normal insulin levels, and suppressed cell-mediated immunity (Mandel
DETD et al, J. Immunol.. . . . glomerular filtration abnormalities have been
DETD described in these animals (Norido, F. et al., Exp. Neurol.
DETD 83(2):221-232 (1984); Robertson et al., Diabetes 29(1):60-67
DETD (1980); Giacomelli et al., Lab Invest. 40(4):460-473 (1979); Coleman, D.
DETD L., Diabetes 31 (Suppl):1-6 (1982)). These homozygous
DETD diabetic mice develop hyperglycemia that is resistant to insulin
DETD analogous to human type II diabetes
DETD (Mandel et al, J. Immunol. 120:1375-1377 (1978)).

L12 ANSWER 14 OF 115 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:232753 USPATFULL
TITLE: Attractin-like polynucleotides, polypeptides, and
antibodies
INVENTOR(S): Ni, Jian, Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES
Ruben, Steven M., Brookeville, MD, UNITED STATES
Young, Paul E., Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Human Genome Sciences, Inc., Rockville, MD, UNITED
STATES, 20850 (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
US 2003162954	A1	20030828
US 2002-193109	A1	20020712 (10)
Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-84994, filed on 1 Mar		
2002, ABANDONED Continuation of Ser. No. US		
2001-790621, filed on 23 Feb 2001, ABANDONED		
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US23663, filed		
on 29 Aug 2000, PENDING		

NUMBER	DATE
US 1999-151348P	19990830 (60)
Utility	
APPLICATION	
HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE,	
ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850	

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

LINE COUNT: 11989

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM component that may be treated, prevented, and/or diagnosed with
the compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to,
type II collagen-induced arthritis, antiphospholipid
syndrome, dermatitis, allergic encephalomyelitis, myocarditis, relapsing
polychondritis, rheumatic heart disease, Neuritis, Uveitis Ophthalmia,
Polyendocrinopathies, Reiter's Disease, Stiff-Man Syndrome, Autoimmune
Pulmonary Inflammation, Autism, Guillain-Barre Syndrome, insulin
dependent diabetes mellitis, and autoimmune inflammatory eye.

SUMM polypeptides corresponding to this gene and/or agonists and/or
antagonists thereof may be used to diagnose, prognose, treat, prevent,

SUMM and/or ameliorate type II diabetes mellitus (insulin resistant diabetes mellitus). . . neutralizing or antagonistic antibodies may be used to diagnose, prognose, treat, prevent, or ameliorate conditions associated with (type I or type II) diabetes mellitus, including, but not limited to, diabetic ketoacidosis, diabetic coma, nonketotic hyperglycemic-hyperosmolar coma, seizures, mental confusion, drowsiness, cardiovascular disease (e.g., heart disease, atherosclerosis, microvascular disease, hypertension, stroke, and other. . . renal failure, nephropathy other diseases and disorders as described in the "Renal Disorders" section), nerve damage, neuropathy, vision impairment (e.g., diabetic retinopathy and blindness), ulcers and impaired wound healing, infections (e.g., infectious diseases and disorders as described in the "Infectious Diseases". . . (glyburide), GLUCOTROL.TM. (glipizide), and DIAMICRON.TM. (gliclazide), GLUCOPHAGE.TM. (metformin), PRECOSE.TM. (acarbose), AMARYL.TM. (glimepiride), and cigitazone; thiazolidinediones (TZDs) such as rosiglitazone, AVANDIA.TM. (rosiglitazone maleate) ACTOS.TM. (pioglitazone), and troglitazone; alpha-glucosidase inhibitors; bovine or porcine alucagon; somatostatins such as SANDOSTATIN.TM. (octreotide); and diazoxides such as PROGLYCEM.TM.. . .

DETD . . . (glyburide), GLUCOTROL.TM. (glipizide), and DIAMICRON.TM. (gliclazide), GLUCOPHAGE.TM. (metformin), PRECOSE.TM. (acarbose), AMARYL.TM. (glimepiride), and cigitazone; thiazolidinediones (TZDs) such as rosiglitazone, AVANDIA.TM. (rosiglitazone maleate) ACTOS.TM. (pioglitazone), and troglitazone; alpha-glucosidase inhibitors; bovine or porcine alucagon; somatostatins such as SANDOSTATIN.TM. (octreotide); and diazoxides such as PROGLYCEM.TM.. . .

L12 ANSWER 15 OF 115 USPATFULL ON STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:231975 USPATFULL
TITLE: NK cell receptor polynucleotides, polypeptides, and antibodies
INVENTOR(S): Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES
Shi, Yanggu, Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003162175	A1	20030328
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-891464	A1	20010627 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US34770, filed on 21 Dec 2000, UNKNOWN		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-171506P	19991222 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850	

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

LINE COUNT: 12365

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . component that may be treated, prevented, and/or diagnosed with the compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to, type II collagen-induced arthritis, antiphospholipid syndrome, dermatitis, allergic encephalomyelitis, myocarditis, relapsing polychondritis, rheumatic heart disease, neuritis, uveitis ophthalmia, polyendocrinopathies, Reiter's Disease, Stiff-Man Syndrome, autoimmune pulmonary inflammation, autism, Guillain-Barre Syndrome, insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, and autoimmune inflammatory eye disorders.

SUMM . . . polypeptides corresponding to this gene and/or agonists and/or antagonists thereof may be used to diagnose, prognose, treat, prevent, and/or ameliorate type II diabetes mellitus (insulin resistant diabetes mellitus).

SUMM . . . neutralizing or antagonistic antibodies may be used to diagnose, prognose, treat, prevent, or ameliorate conditions associated with (type I or type II) diabetes mellitus, including, but not limited to, diabetic ketoacidosis, diabetic coma, nonketotic hyperglycemic-hyperosmolar coma, seizures, mental confusion, drowsiness, cardiovascular disease (e.g., heart disease, atherosclerosis,

microvascular disease, hypertension, stroke, and other . . . renal failure, nephropathy other diseases and disorders as described in the "Renal Disorders" section), nerve damage, neuropathy, vision impairment (e.g., diabetic retinopathy and blindness), ulcers and impaired wound healing, infections (e.g., infectious diseases and disorders as described in the "Infectious Diseases".

DETD . . . (glyburide), GLUCOTROL.TM. (glipizide), and DIAMICRON.TM. (gliclazide), GLUCOPHAGE.TM. (metformin), PRECOSE.TM. (acarbose), AMARYL.TM. (glimepiride), and cigitazone; thiazolidinediones (TZDs) such as rosiglitazone, AVANDIA.TM. (rosiglitazone maleate) ACTOS.TM. (piogliatazone), and troglitazone; alpha-glucosidase inhibitors; bovine or porcine glucagon; somatostatins such as SANDOSTATIN.TM. (octreotide); and diazoxides such as PROGLYCEM.TM.. . .

L12 ANSWER 16 OF 115 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:219643 USPATFULL

TITLE: Human secreted proteins

INVENTOR(S): Barash, Steven C., Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES

Ni, Jian, Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES

Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES

Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, UNITED STATES

Shi, Yanggu, Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES

NUMBER KIND DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 2003152933 A1 20030814

APPLICATION INFO.: US 2002-72977 A1 20020212 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2001-US25288, filed on 13 Aug 2001, PENDING

NUMBER DATE

PRIORITY INFORMATION: US 2000-225215P 20000814 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 24

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

LINE COUNT: 12684

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . (glyburide), GLUCOTROL.TM. (glipizide), and DIAMICRON.TM. (gliclazide), GLUCOPHAGE.TM. (metformin), PRECOSE.TM. (acarbose), AMARYL.TM. (glimepiride), and cigitazone; thiazolidinediones (TZDs) such as rosiglitazone, AVANDIA.TM. (rosiglitazone maleate) ACTOS.TM. (piogliatazone), and troglitazone; alpha-glucosidase inhibitors; bovine or porcine glucagon; somatostatins such as SANDOSTATIN.TM. (octreotide); and diazoxides such as PROGLYCEMT.TM.. . .

DETD [0960] The diabetic animals have many of the characteristic features observed in Type II diabetes mellitus. Homozygous ($db+/db+$) mice are obese in comparison to their normal heterozygous ($db+/+m$) littermates. Mutant diabetic ($db+/db+$) mice have a single autosomal recessive mutation on chromosome 4 ($db+$) (Coleman et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 77:283-293 (1982)). Animals show polyphagia, polydipsia and polyuria. Mutant diabetic mice ($db+/db+$) have elevated blood glucose, increased or normal insulin levels, and suppressed cell-mediated immunity (Mandel et al., J. Immunol. . . . glomerular filtration abnormalities have been described in these animals (Norido, F. et al., Exp. Neurol. 83(2):221-232 (1984); Robertson et al., Diabetes 29(1):60-67 (1980); Giacomelli et Lab Invest. 40(4):460-473 (1979); Coleman, D. L., Diabetes 31 (Suppl):1-6 (1982)). These homozygous diabetic mice develop hyperglycemia that is resistant to insulin analogous to human type II diabetes (Mandel et al., J. Immunol. 120:1375-1377 (1978)).

L12 ANSWER 17 OF 115 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:214613 USPATFULL
TITLE: Transferrin polynucleotides, polypeptides, and antibodies
INVENTOR(S): Ruben, Steven M., Brookeville, MD, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shi, Yanggu, Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
Human Genome Sciences, Inc., Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES, 20850 (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003149256	A1	20030807
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-266745	A1	20021009 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-891126, filed on 26 Jun 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US34769, filed on 21 Dec 2000, PENDING		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-171595P	19991223 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850	

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 12034

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM component that may be treated, prevented, and/or diagnosed with the compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to, type II collagen-induced arthritis, antiphospholipid syndrome, dermatitis, allergic encephalomyelitis, myocarditis, relapsing polychondritis, rheumatic heart disease, neuritis, uveitis ophthalmia, polyendocrinopathies, Reiter's Disease, Stiff-Man Syndrome, autoimmune pulmonary inflammation, autism, Guillain-Barre Syndrome, insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, and autoimmune inflammatory eye disorders.

SUMM . . . polypeptides corresponding to this gene and/or agonists and/or antagonists thereof may be used to diagnose, prognose, treat, prevent, and/or ameliorate type II diabetes mellitus (insulin resistant diabetes mellitus).

SUMM . . . neutralizing or antagonistic antibodies) may be used to diagnose, prognose, treat, prevent, or ameliorate conditions associated with (type I or type II) diabetes mellitus, including, but not limited to, diabetic ketoacidosis, diabetic coma, nonketotic hyperglycemic-hyperosmolar coma, seizures, mental confusion, drowsiness, cardiovascular disease (e.g., heart disease, atherosclerosis, microvascular disease, hypertension, stroke, and other renal failure, nephropathy other diseases and disorders as described in the "Renal Disorders" section), nerve damage, neuropathy, vision impairment (e.g., diabetic retinopathy and blindness), ulcers and impaired wound healing, infections (e.g., infectious diseases and disorders as described in the "Infectious Diseases".

DETD . . . (glyburide), GLUCOTROL.TM. (glipizide), and DIAMICRON.TM. (gliclazide), GLUCOPHAGE.TM. (metformin), PRECOSE.TM. (acarbose), AMARYL.TM. (glimepiride), and cigitazone; thiazolidinediones (TZDs) such as rosiglitazone, AVANDIA.TM. (rosiglitazone maleate) ACTOS.TM. (pioglitazone), and troglitazone; alpha-glucosidase inhibitors; bovine or porcine glucagon; somatostatins such as SANDOSTATIN.TM. (octreotide); and diazoxides such as PROGLYCEM.TM.. . .

L12 ANSWER 18 OF 115 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:214304 USPATFULL
TITLE: Major intrinsic protein (MIP)-like polynucleotides, polypeptides and antibodies
INVENTOR(S): Ruben, Steven M., Brookeville, MD, UNITED STATES
Ni, Jian, Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Human Genome Sciences, Inc., Rockville, MD (U.S.

corporation)

PATENT INFORMATION:
APPLICATION INFO.:
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
US 2003148947	A1	20030807
US 2002-254939	A1	20020926 (10)
Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-862419, filed on 23 May 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US31919, filed on 21 Nov 2000, PENDING		

PRIORITY INFORMATION:
DOCUMENT TYPE:
FILE SEGMENT:
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 11742

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . component that may be treated, prevented, and/or diagnosed with
the compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to,
type II collagen-induced arthritis, antiphospholipid
syndrome, dermatitis, allergic encephalomyelitis, myocarditis, relapsing
polychondritis, rheumatic heart disease, neuritis, uveitis ophthalmia,
polyendocrinopathies, Reiter's Disease, Stiff-Man Syndrome, autoimmune
pulmonary inflammation, autism, Guillain-Barre Syndrome, insulin
dependent diabetes mellitus, and autoimmune inflammatory eye
disorders.

SUMM . . . polypeptides corresponding to this gene and/or agonists and/or
antagonists thereof may be used to diagnose, prognose, treat, prevent,
and/or ameliorate type II diabetes
mellitus (insulin resistant diabetes mellitus).

SUMM . . . neutralizing or antagonistic antibodies) may be used to
diagnose, prognose, treat, prevent, or ameliorate conditions associated
with (type I or type II) diabetes
mellitus, including, but not limited to, diabetic
ketoacidosis, diabetic coma, nonketotic hyperglycemic-
hyperosmolar coma, seizures, mental confusion, drowsiness,
cardiovascular disease (e.g., heart disease, atherosclerosis,
microvascular disease, hypertension, stroke, and other . . . renal
failure, nephropathy other diseases and disorders as described in the
"Renal Disorders" section), nerve damage, neuropathy, vision impairment
(e.g., diabetic retinopathy and blindness), ulcers and
impaired wound healing, infections (e.g., infectious diseases and
disorders as described in the "Infectious Diseases".

DETD . . . (glyburide), GLUCOTROL.TM. (glipizide), and DIAMICRON.TM.
(gliclazide), GLUCOPHAGE.TM. (metformin), PRECOSE.TM. (acarbose),
AMARYL.TM. (glimepiride), and cigitazone; thiazolidinediones (TZDs)
such as rosiglitazone, AVANDIA.TM. (rosiglitazone
maleate) ACTOS.TM. (pioglitazone), and troglitazone;
alpha-glucosidase inhibitors; bovine or porcine glucagon; somatostatins
such as SANDOSTATIN.TM. (octreotide); and diazoxides such as
PROGLYCEM.TM.. . .

L12 ANSWER 19 OF 115 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:187895 USPATFULL
TITLE: 12 human secreted proteins
INVENTOR(S): Ni, Jian, Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES
Young, Paul E., Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
Kenny, Joseph J., Damascus, MD, UNITED STATES
Olsen, Henrik S., Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
Moore, Paul A., Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES
Wei, Ying-Fei, Berkeley, CA, UNITED STATES
Greene, John M., Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION: US 2003129685 A1 20030710
APPLICATION INFO.: US 2001-836353 A1 20010418 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1999-US25031, filed
on 27 Oct 1999, UNKNOWN

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1998-105971P US 2000-198407P	19981028 (60) 20000419 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	23	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	59 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	31945.	
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.		
DETD	component that may be treated, prevented, and/or diagnosed with the compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to, type II collagen-induced arthritis, antiphospholipid syndrome, dermatitis, allergic encephalomyelitis, myocarditis, relapsing polychondritis, rheumatic heart disease, neuritis, uveitis ophthalmia, polyendocrinopathies, Reiter's Disease, Stiff-Man Syndrome, autoimmune pulmonary inflammation, autism, Guillain-Barre Syndrome, insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, and autoimmune inflammatory eye disorders.	
DETD	. . . polypeptides corresponding to this gene and/or agonists and/or antagonists thereof may be used to diagnose, prognose, treat, prevent, and/or ameliorate type II diabetes mellitus (insulin resistant diabetes mellitus).	
DETD	. . . neutralizing or antagonistic antibodies) may be used to diagnose, prognose, treat, prevent, and/or ameliorate conditions associated with (type I or type II) diabetes mellitus, including, but not limited to, diabetic ketoacidosis, diabetic coma, nonketotic hyperglycemic- hyperosmolar coma, seizures, mental confusion, drowsiness, cardiovascular disease (e.g., heart disease, atherosclerosis, microvascular disease, hypertension, stroke, and other . . . renal failure, nephropathy other diseases and disorders as described in the "Renal Disorders" section), nerve damage, neuropathy, vision impairment (e.g., diabetic retinopathy and blindness), ulcers and impaired wound healing, infections (e.g., infectious diseases and disorders as described in the "Infectious Diseases". . .	
DETD	. . . (glyburide), GLUCOTROL.TM. (glipizide), and DIAMICRON.TM. (gliclazide), GLUCOPHAGE.TM. (metformin), PRECOSE.TM. (acarbose), AMARYL.TM. (glimepiride), and cigitazone; thiazolidinediones (TZDs) such as rosiglitazone, AVANDIA.TM. (rosiglitazone maleate) ACTOS.TM. (pioglitazone), and troglitazone; alpha-glucosidase inhibitors; bovine or porcine glucagon; somatostatins such as SANDOSTATIN.TM. (octreotide); and diazoxides such as PROGLYCEM.TM.. . .	
DETD	[1496] The diabetic animals have many of the characteristic features observed in Type II diabetes mellitus. Homozygous (db+/db+) mice are obese in comparison to their normal heterozygous (db+/+m) littermates. Mutant diabetic (db+/db+) mice have a single autosomal recessive mutation on chromosome 4 (db+) (Coleman et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 77:283-293 (1982)). Animals show polyphagia, polydipsia and polyuria. Mutant diabetic mice (db+/db+) have elevated blood glucose, increased or normal insulin levels, and suppressed cell-mediated immunity (Mandel et al., J. Immunol. . . . glomerular filtration abnormalities have been described in these animals (Norido, F. et al., Exp. Neurol. 83(2):221-232 (1984); Robertson et al., Diabetes 29(1):60-67 (1980); Giacomelli et al., Lab Invest. 40(4):460-473 (1979); Coleman, D. L., Diabetes 31 (Suppl):1-6 (1982)). These homozygous diabetic mice develop hyperglycemia that is resistant to insulin analogous to human type 11 diabetes (Mandel et al., J.	

L12 ANSWER 20 OF 115 USPATFULL on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:173232 USPATFULL
 TITLE: B7-like polynucleotides, polypeptides, and antibodies
 INVENTOR(S): Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES
 Chen, Lieping, Rochester, MN, UNITED STATES
 Baker, Kevin P., Darnestown, MD, UNITED STATES
 Ni, Jian, Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Human Genome Sciences, Inc., Rockville, MD, UNITED
 STATES, 20850 (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003119076	A1	20030626
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-141953	A1	20020510 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-790622, filed on 23 Feb 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US23792, filed on 30 Aug 2000, PENDING		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-152317P	19990903 (60)
	US 2000-200346P	20000428 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850	

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 15 Drawing Page(s)
 LINE COUNT: 12418

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . component that may be treated, prevented, and/or diagnosed with the compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to, type II collagen-induced arthritis, antiphospholipid syndrome, dermatitis, allergic encephalomyelitis, myocarditis, relapsing polychondritis, rheumatic heart disease, Neuritis, Uveitis Ophthalmia, Polyendocrinopathies, Reiter's Disease, Stiff-Man Syndrome, Autoimmune Pulmonary Inflammation, Autism, Guillain-Barre Syndrome, insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, and autoimmune inflammatory eye.

DETD . . . polypeptides corresponding to this gene and/or agonists and/or antagonists thereof may be used to diagnose, prognosis, treat, prevent, and/or ameliorate type II diabetes mellitus (insulin resistant diabetes mellitus).

DETD . . . neutralizing or antagonistic antibodies) may be used to diagnose, prognosis, treat, prevent, or ameliorate conditions associated with (type I or type II) diabetes mellitus, including, but not limited to, diabetic ketoacidosis, diabetic coma, nonketotic hyperglycemic-hyperosmolar coma, seizures, mental confusion, drowsiness, cardiovascular disease (e.g., heart disease, atherosclerosis, microvascular disease, hypertension, stroke, and other . . . renal failure, nephropathy other diseases and disorders as described in the "Renal Disorders" section), nerve damage, neuropathy, vision impairment (e.g., diabetic retinopathy and blindness), ulcers and impaired wound healing, infections (e.g., infectious diseases and disorders as described in the "Infectious Diseases".

DETD . . . (glyburide), GLUCOTROL.TM. (glipizide), and DIAMICRON.TM. (gliclazide), GLUCOPHAGE.TM. (metformin), PRECOSE.TM. (acarbose), AMARYL.TM. (glimepiride), and ciglitazone; thiazolidinediones (TZDs) such as rosiglitazone, AVANDIA.TM. (rosiglitazone maleate) ACTOS.TM. (pioglitazone), and troglitazone; alpha-glucosidase inhibitors; bovine or porcine glucagon; somatostatins such as SANDOSTATIN.TM. (octreotide); and diazoxides such as PROGLYCEM.TM..

L12 ANSWER 21 OF 115 USPATFULL on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:165984 USPATFULL
 TITLE: 25 human secreted proteins
 INVENTOR(S): Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, UNITED STATES
 Ni, Jian, Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES
 Florence, Kimberly A., Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES
 Fiscella, Michele, Bethesda, MD, UNITED STATES
 Wei, Ping, Brookeville, MD, UNITED STATES
 Baker, Kevin P., Darnestown, MD, UNITED STATES
 Birse, Charles E., North Potomac, MD, UNITED STATES
 Young, Paul E., Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
 Komatsoulis, George A., Silver Spring, MD, UNITED
 STATES
 Moore, Paul A., Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES
 Soppet, Daniel R., Centreville, VA, UNITED STATES
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Human Genome Sciences, Inc., Rockville, MD, UNITED
 STATES, 20850 (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003113840	A1	20030619
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-60255	A1	20020201 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-781417, filed on 13 Feb 2001, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US22325, filed on 16 Aug 2000, PENDING		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-149182P	19990817 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	23	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	20339	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM	autosomal recessive, childhood-onset
188540	Retinitis pigmentosa-20
191540	Hypothyroidism, nongoitrous
201450	[Urate oxidase deficiency]
248610	Acyl-CoA dehydrogenase, medium chain, deficiency of
256540	Maple syrup urine disease, type II
274270	Galactosialidosis
500234	Thymine-uraciluria
600281	Fluorouracil toxicity, sensitivity to
600309	HMG-CoA synthase-2 deficiency
601414	MODY, type 1, 125850
601676	Non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, 125853
501691	Atrioventricular canal defect-1
SUMM	Retinitis pigmentosa-18
	Acute insulin response
	Cone-rod dystrophy 3
	Fundus flavimaculatus with macular dystrophy, 248200
	Retinitis.
SUMM	component that may be treated, prevented, and/or diagnosed with
	the compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to,
	type II collagen-induced arthritis, antiphospholipid
	syndrome, dermatitis, allergic encephalomyelitis, myocarditis, relapsing
	polychondritis, rheumatic heart disease, neuritis, uveitis ophthalmia,
	polyendocrinopathies, Reiter's Disease, Stiff-Man Syndrome, autoimmune
	pulmonary inflammation, autism, Guillain-Barre Syndrome, insulin
	dependent diabetes mellitus, and autoimmune inflammatory eye
	disorders.
SUMM	and/or polypeptides corresponding to this gene and/or agonists
	and/or antagonists thereof maybe used to diagnose, prognosis, treat,
	prevent, and/or ameliorate type II diabetes
	mellitus (insulin resistant diabetes mellitus).

SUMM . . . neutralizing or antagonistic antibodies) may be used to diagnose, prognose, treat, prevent, and/or ameliorate conditions associated with (type I or type II) diabetes mellitus, including, but not limited to, diabetic ketoacidosis, diabetic coma, nonketotic hyperglycemic-hyperosmolar coma, seizures, mental confusion, drowsiness, cardiovascular disease (e.g., heart disease, atherosclerosis, microvascular disease, hypertension, stroke, and other . . . renal failure, nephropathy other diseases and disorders as described in the "Renal Disorders" section), nerve damage, neuropathy, vision impairment (e.g., diabetic retinopathy and blindness), ulcers and impaired wound healing, infections (e.g., infectious diseases and disorders as described in the "Infectious Diseases".

DETD . . . (glyburide), GLUCOTROL.TM. (glipizide), and DIAMICRON.TM. (gliclazide), GLUCOPHAGE.TM. (metformin), PRECOSE.TM. (acarbose), AMARYL.TM. (glimepiride), and ciglitazone; thiazolidinediones (TZDs) such as rosiglitazone, AVANDIA.TM. (rosiglitazone maleate) ACTOS.TM. (piogliatazone), and troglitazone; alpha-glucosidase inhibitors; bovine or porcine glucagon; somatostatins such as SANDOSTATIN.TM. (octreotide); and diazoxides such as PROGLYCEM.TM..

DETD [1215] The diabetic animals have many of the characteristic features observed in Type II diabetes mellitus. Homozygous (db+/db+) mice are obese in comparison to their normal heterozygous (db+/+m) littermates. Mutant diabetic (db+/db+) mice have a single autosomal recessive mutation on chromosome 4 (db+) (Coleman et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 77:283-293 (1982)). Animals show polyphagia, polydipsia and polyuria. Mutant diabetic mice (db+/db+) have elevated blood glucose, increased or normal insulin levels, and suppressed cell-mediated immunity (Mandel et al., J. Immunol. . . . glomerular filtration abnormalities have been described in these animals (Norido, F. et al., Exp. Neurol. 83(2):221-232 (1984); Robertson et al., Diabetes 29(1):60-67 (1980); Giacomelli et al., Lab Invest. 40(4):460-473 (1979); Coleman, D. L., Diabetes 31 (Suppl):1-6 (1982)). These homozygous diabetic mice develop hyperglycemia that is resistant to insulin analogous to human type II diabetes (Mandel et al., J. Immunol. 120:1375-1377 (1978)).

L12 ANSWER 22 OF 115 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:146312 USPATFULL
TITLE: Human G-protein Chemokine Receptor (CCR5) HDGMR10
INVENTOR(S): Roschke, Viktor, Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES
Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Human Genome Sciences, Inc. (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003100058	A1	20030529
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-67800	A1	20020208 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2001-US4153, filed on 9 Feb 2001, UNKNOWN Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-779880, filed on 9 Feb 2001, PENDING		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-297257P	20010612 (60)
	US 2001-310458P	20010808 (60)
	US 2001-328447P	20011012 (60)
	US 2001-341725P	20011221 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	STERNE, KESSLER, GOLDSTEIN & FOX P.L.L.C., 1100 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W., SUITE 600, WASHINGTON, DC, 20005-3934	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	60	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	7 Drawing Page(s)	

LINE COUNT:

18955

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . polypeptides corresponding to this gene and/or agonists and/or antagonists thereof may be used to diagnose, prognose, treat, prevent, and/or ameliorate type II diabetes mellitus (insulin resistant diabetes mellitus).

DETD . . . neutralizing or antagonistic antibodies) may be used to diagnose, prognose, treat, prevent, and/or ameliorate conditions associated with (type I or type II) diabetes mellitus, including, but not limited to, diabetic ketoacidosis, diabetic coma, nonketotic hyperglycemic-hyperosmolar coma, seizures, mental confusion, drowsiness, cardiovascular disease (e.g., heart disease, atherosclerosis, microvascular disease, hypertension, stroke, and other . . . described in the "Cardiovascular Disorders" section), dyslipidemia, kidney disease (e.g., renal failure and nephropathy) nerve damage, neuropathy, vision impairment (e.g., diabetic retinopathy and blindness), ulcers and impaired wound healing, infections (e.g., infectious diseases and disorders as described in the "Infectious Diseases".

DETD . . . (glyburide), GLUCOTROL.TM. (glipizide), and DIAMICRON.TM. (gliclazide), GLUCOPHAGE.TM. (metformin), PRECOSE.TM. (acarbose), AMARYL.TM. (glimepiride), and ciglitazone; thiazolidinediones (TZDs) such as rosiglitazone, AVANDIA.TM. (rosiglitazone maleate) ACTOS.TM. (pioglitazone), troglitazone; alpha-glucosidase inhibitors; bovine or porcine glucagon; somatostatins such as SANDOSTATIN.TM. (octreotide); and diazoxides such as PROGLYCEM.TM. (diazoxide) . . .

DETD [1355] The diabetic animals have many of the characteristic features observed in Type II diabetes mellitus. Homozygous (db+/db+) mice are obese in comparison to their normal heterozygous (db+/+m) littermates. Mutant diabetic (db+/db+) mice have a single autosomal recessive mutation on chromosome 4 (db+) (Coleman et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 77:283-293 (1982)). Animals show polyphagia, polydipsia and polyuria. Mutant diabetic mice (db+/db+) have elevated blood glucose, increased or normal insulin levels, and suppressed cell-mediated immunity (Mandel et al., J. Immunol. . . glomerular filtration abnormalities have been described in these animals (Norido, F. et al., Exp. Neurol. 83(2):221-232 (1984); Robertson et al., Diabetes 29(1):60-67 (1980); Giacomelli et al., Lab Invest. 40(4):460-473 (1979); Coleman, D. L., Diabetes 31 (Suppl):1-6 (1982)). These homozygous diabetic mice develop hyperglycemia that is resistant to insulin analogous to human type II diabetes (Mandel et al., J. Immunol. 120:1375-1377 (1978)).

L12 ANSWER 23 OF 115 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

2003:120997 USPATFULL

TITLE:

25 human prostate and prostate cancer associated proteins

INVENTOR(S):

Birse, Charles E., North Potomac, MD, UNITED STATES

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, UNITED STATES

Human Genome Sciences, Inc., Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES, 20850 (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:

US 2003083481 A1 20030501

APPLICATION INFO.:

US 2002-36542 A1 20020107 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.:

Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US19666, filed on 20 Jul 2000, UNKNOWN

NUMBER	DATE
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PRIORITY INFORMATION:

US 1999-144972P 19990721 (60)

US 1999-148681P 19990813 (60)

US 1999-149173P 19990817 (60)

US 1999-158004P 19991006 (60)

US 2000-194689P 20000405 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Utility

FILE SEGMENT:

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

APPLICATION

HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE,
ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850

NUMBER OF CLAIMS:

24

EXEMPLARY CLAIM:

1

LINE COUNT:

26241

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . tissues and organs (e.g., cancers of the hypothalamus, pituitary gland, thyroid gland, parathyroid glands, pancreas, adrenal glands, ovaries, and testes), diabetes (e.g., diabetes insipidus, type I and type II diabetes mellitus), obesity, disorders related to pituitary glands (e.g., hyperpituitarism, hypopituitarism, and pituitary dwarfism), hypothyroidism, hyperthyroidism, goiter, reproductive disorders (e.g. male. . . adrenal glands (e.g., Addison's Disease, corticosteroid deficiency, and Cushing's Syndrome), kidney cancer (e.g., hypemephroma, transitional cell cancer, and Wilm's tumor), diabetic nephropathy, interstitial nephritis, polycystic kidney disease, glomerulonephritis (e.g., IgM mesangial proliferative glomerulonephritis and glomerulonephritis caused by autoimmune disorders; such as. . .

SUMM . . . component that may be treated, prevented, and/or diagnosed with the compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to, type II collagen-induced arthritis, antiphospholipid syndrome, dermatitis, allergic encephalomyelitis, myocarditis, relapsing polychnoritis, rheumatic heart disease, neuritis, uveitis ophthalmia, polyendocrinopathies, Reiter's Disease, Stiff-Man Syndrome, autoimmune pulmonary inflammation, autism, Guillain-Barre Syndrome, insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, and autoimmune inflammatory eye disorders.

SUMM . . . polypeptides corresponding to this gene and/or agonists and/or antagonists thereof may be used to diagnose, prognose, treat, prevent, and/or ameliorate type II diabetes mellitus (insulin resistant diabetes mellitus).

SUMM . . . neutralizing or antagonistic antibodies) may be used to diagnose, prognose, treat, prevent, and/or ameliorate conditions associated with (type I or type II) diabetes mellitus, including, but not limited to, diabetic ketoacidosis, diabetic coma, nonketotic hyperglycemic-hyperosmolar coma, seizures, mental confusion, drowsiness, cardiovascular disease (e.g., heart disease, atherosclerosis, microvascular disease, hypertension, stroke, and other. . . renal failure, nephropathy other diseases and disorders as described in the "Renal Disorders" section), nerve damage, neuropathy, vision impairment (e.g., diabetic retinopathy and blindness), ulcers and impaired wound healing, infections (e.g., infectious diseases and disorders as described in the "Infectious Diseases". . .

DETD . . . (glyburide), GLUCOTRIL.TM. (glipizide), and DIAMICRON.TM. (gliclazide), GLUCOPHAGE.TM. (metformin), PRECOSE.TM. (acarbose), AMARYL.TM. (glimepiride), and ciglitazone; thiazolidinediones (TZDs) such as rosiglitazone, AVANDIA.TM. (rosiglitazone maleate) ACTOS.TM. (pioglitazone), and troglitazone; alpha-glucosidase inhibitors; bovine or porcine glucagon; somatostatins such as SANDOSTATIN.TM. (octreotide); and diazoxides such as PROGLYCEM.TM.. . .

DETD [1380] The diabetic animals have many of the characteristic features observed in Type II diabetes mellitus. Homozygous (db+/db+) mice are obese in comparison to their normal heterozygous (db+/+m) littermates. Mutant diabetic (db+/db+) mice have a single autosomal recessive mutation on chromosome 4 (db+) (Coleman et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 77:283-293 (1982)). Animals show polyphagia, polydipsia and polyuria. Mutant diabetic mice (db+/db+) have elevated blood glucose, increased or normal insulin levels, and suppressed cell-mediated immunity (Mandel et al., J. Immunol. . . . glomerular filtration abnormalities have been described in these animals (Norido, F. et al., Exp. Neurol. 83(2):221-232 (1984); Robertson et al., Diabetes 29(1):60-67 (1980); Giacomelli et al., Lab Invest. 40(4):460-473 (1979); Coleman, D. L., Diabetes 31 (Suppl):1-6 (1982)). These homozygous diabetic mice develop hyperglycemia that is resistant to insulin

analogous to human type II diabetes
(Mandel et al., J. Immunol. 120:1375-1377 (1978)).

L12 ANSWER 24 OF 115 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:79163 USPATFULL
TITLE: Combination therapy comprising glucose reabsorption inhibitors and retinoid-X receptor modulators
INVENTOR(S): Bussolari, Jacqueline C., Skillman, NJ, UNITED STATES
Chen, Xiaoli, Belle Mead, NJ, UNITED STATES
Conway, Bruce R., Doylestown, PA, UNITED STATES
Demarest, Keith T., Flemington, NJ, UNITED STATES
Ross, Hamish N.M., Far Hills, NJ, UNITED STATES
Severino, Rafael, Madrid, SPAIN

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003055091	A1	20030320
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-115725	A1	20020403 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-281479P	20010404 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	AUDLEY A. CIAMPORCERO JR., JOHNSON & JOHNSON, ONE JOHNSON & JOHNSON PLAZA, NEW BRUNSWICK, NJ, 08933-7003	

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 79
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 2308

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM [0005] Type II diabetes mellitus (non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus or NIDDM) is a metabolic disorder involving the dysregulation of glucose metabolism and impaired insulin sensitivity. Type II diabetes mellitus usually develops in adulthood and is associated with the body's inability to utilize or make sufficient insulin. In addition to the insulin resistance observed in the target tissues, patients suffering from type II diabetes mellitus have a relative insulin deficiency--that is, patients have lower than predicted insulin levels for a given plasma glucose concentration. Type II diabetes mellitus is characterized by the following clinical signs or symptoms: persistently elevated plasma glucose concentration or hyperglycemia; polyuria; polydipsia and/or.

SUMM . . . recognized in some 2% of diagnostic coronary catheterizations. Often disabling, it presents symptoms or risk factors for the development of Type II diabetes mellitus and cardiovascular disease, including impaired glucose tolerance (IGT), impaired fasting glucose (IFG), hyperinsulinemia, insulin resistance, dyslipidemia (e.g., high triglycerides, . . .

SUMM [0008] Typical treatment of Type II diabetes mellitus focuses on maintaining the blood glucose level as near to normal as possible with lifestyle modification relating to diet and exercise, and when necessary, the treatment with anti-diabetic agents, insulin or a combination thereof. NIDDM that cannot be controlled by dietary management is treated with oral antidiabetic agents.

SUMM . . . therapies typically include metformin and sulfonylureas as well as thiazolidinediones. Metformin monotherapy is a first line choice, particularly for treating type II diabetic patients who are also obese and/or dyslipidemic. Lack of an appropriate response to metformin is often followed by treatment with. . . Alpha glucosidase inhibitors are also used as first and second line therapies. Patients who do not respond appropriately to oral anti-diabetic monotherapy, are given combinations of the above-mentioned agents. When glycemic control cannot be maintained with oral antidiabetics alone, insulin therapy. . .

DRWD [0019] U.S. Pat. No. 6,153,632 to R. Rieveley discloses a method and composition stated to be for the treatment of diabetes

mellitus (Type I, Impaired Glucose Tolerance ["IGT"] and Type II), which incorporates a therapeutic amount of one or more insulin sensitizers along with one or more of an orally ingested insulin, an injected insulin, a sulfonylurea, a biguanide or an alpha-glucosidase inhibitor for the treatment of diabetes mellitus.

DRWD . . . or 5-((4-(2-(methyl-2-pyridinylamino) ethoxy) phenyl) methyl)-2,4-thiazolidinedione, known as AVANDIA; also known as BRL 49653, BRL 49653C, BRL 49653c, SB 210232, or rosiglitazone maleate);

DETD [0395] Thus, for treating diabetes, particularly Type II diabetes mellitus, or Syndrome X, a compound of Formulae I, II, III, IV, or V in combination with one or more formula I in the range of about 25 to 1000 mg once or twice daily and repeated doses of the anti-diabetic agent or agents at jointly effective dosages. The jointly effective dosage for RXR modulators disclosed herein may be readily determined. . .

L12 ANSWER 25 OF 115 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:72168 USPATFULL
TITLE: 64 human secreted proteins
INVENTOR(S): Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES
Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Young, Paul E., Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
Greene, John M., Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
Ni, Jian, Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES
Feng, Ping, Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
Florence, Kimberly A., Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES
Hu, Jing-Shan, Mountain View, CA, UNITED STATES
Ferrie, Ann M., Tewksbury, MA, UNITED STATES
Yu, Guo-Liang, Berkeley, CA, UNITED STATES
Duan, Roxanne D., Bethesda, MD, UNITED STATES
Janat, Fouad, Westerly, RI, UNITED STATES

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
US 2003050455	A1	20030313
US 2001-776724	A1	20010206 (9)
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-669688, filed on 26 Sep 2000, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-229982, filed on 14 Jan 1999, PENDING		
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1998-US14613, filed on 15 Jul 1998, UNKNOWN		

NUMBER	DATE
US 2000-180909P	20000208 (60)
US 1997-53442P	19970722 (60)
US 1997-56359P	19970818 (60)
US 1997-52661P	19970716 (60)
US 1997-52872P	19970716 (60)
US 1997-52871P	19970716 (60)
US 1997-52874P	19970716 (60)
US 1997-52873P	19970716 (60)
US 1997-52870P	19970716 (60)
US 1997-52875P	19970716 (60)
US 1997-53440P	19970722 (60)
US 1997-53441P	19970722 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE,
ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 23
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 21934
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
DETD . . . component that may be treated, prevented, and/or diagnosed with the compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to,

type II collagen-induced arthritis, antiphospholipid syndrome, dermatitis, allergic encephalomyelitis, myocarditis, relapsing polychondritis, rheumatic heart disease, neuritis, uveitis ophthalmia, polyendocrinopathies, Reiter's Disease, Stiff-Man Syndrome, autoimmune pulmonary inflammation, autism, Guillain-Barre Syndrome, insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, and autoimmune inflammatory eye disorders.

DETD . . . polypeptides corresponding to this gene and/or agonists and/or antagonists thereof may be used to diagnose, prognose, treat, prevent, and/or ameliorate type II diabetes mellitus (insulin resistant diabetes mellitus).

DETD . . . neutralizing or antagonistic antibodies) may be used to diagnose, prognose, treat, prevent, and/or ameliorate conditions associated with (type I or type II) diabetes mellitus, including, but not limited to, diabetic ketoacidosis, diabetic coma, nonketotic hyperglycemic-hyperosmolar coma, seizures, mental confusion, drowsiness, cardiovascular disease (e.g., heart disease, atherosclerosis, microvascular disease, hypertension, stroke, and other). . . renal failure, nephropathy other diseases and disorders as described in the "Renal Disorders" section), nerve damage, neuropathy, vision impairment (e.g., diabetic retinopathy and blindness), ulcers and impaired wound healing, infections (e.g., infectious diseases and disorders as described in the "Infectious Diseases". . .

DETD . . . (glyburide), GLUCOTROL.TM. (glipizide), and DIAMICRON.TM. (gliclazide), GLUCOPHAGE.TM. (metformin), PRECOSE.TM. (acarbose), AMARYL.TM. (glimepiride), and ciglitazone; thiazolidinediones (TZDs) such as rosiglitazone, AVANDIA.TM. (rosiglitazone maleate) ACTOS.TM. (pioglitazone), and troglitazone; alpha-glucosidase inhibitors; bovine or porcine glucagon; somatostatins such as SANDOSTATIN.TM. (octreotide); and diazoxides such as PROGLYCEM.TM.. . .

DETD [1629] The diabetic animals have many of the characteristic features observed in Type II diabetes mellitus. Homozygous (db+/db+) mice are obese in comparison to their normal heterozygous (db+/+ m) littermates. Mutant diabetic (db+/db+) mice have a single autosomal recessive mutation on chromosome 4 (db+) (Coleman et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 77:283-293 (1982)). Animals show polyphagia, polydipsia and polyuria. Mutant diabetic mice (db+/db+) have elevated blood glucose, increased or normal insulin levels, and suppressed cell-mediated immunity (Mandel et al. J. Immunol. . . glomerular filtration abnormalities have been described in these animals (Norido, F. et al., Exp. Neurol. 83(2):221-232 (1984); Robertson et al., Diabetes 29(1):60-67 (1980); Giacomelli et al., Lab Invest. 40(4):460-473 (1979); Coleman, D.L., Diabetes 31 (Suppl):1-6 (1982)). These homozygous diabetic mice develop hyperglycemia that is resistant to insulin analogous to human type II diabetes (Mandel et al., J Immunol. 120:1375-1377 (1978)).

L12 ANSWER 26 OF 115 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:71333 USPATFULL

TITLE: 186 human secreted proteins

INVENTOR(S): Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES

Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, UNITED STATES

Soppet, Daniel R., Centreville, VA, UNITED STATES

Carter, Kenneth C., North Potomac, MD, UNITED STATES

Bednarik, Daniel P., Columbia, MD, UNITED STATES

Endress, Gregory A., Florence, MA, UNITED STATES

Yu, Guo-Liang, Berkeley, CA, UNITED STATES

Ni, Jian, Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES

Feng, Ping, Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES

Young, Paul E., Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES

Greene, John M., Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES

Ferrie, Ann M., Painted Post, NY, UNITED STATES

Duan, D. Roxanne, Bethesda, MD, UNITED STATES

Hu, Jing-Shan, Mountain View, CA, UNITED STATES

Florence, Kimberly A., Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES

Olsen, Henrik S., Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES

Fischer, Carrie L., Burke, VA, UNITED STATES
 Ebner, Reinhard, Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
 Brewer, Laurie A., St. Paul, MN, UNITED STATES
 Moore, Paul A., Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES
 Shi, Yanggu, Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
 LaFleur, David W., Washington, DC, UNITED STATES
 Li, Yi, Sunnyvale, CA, UNITED STATES
 Zeng, Zhizhen, Lansdale, PA, UNITED STATES
 Kyaw, Hla, Frederick, MD, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003049618	A1	20030313
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-809391	A1	20010316 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-149476, filed on 8 Sep 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6420526		
	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1998-US4493, filed on 6 Mar 1998, UNKNOWN		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-190068P	20000317 (60)
	US 1997-40162P	19970307 (60)
	US 1997-40333P	19970307 (60)
	US 1997-38621P	19970307 (60)
	US 1997-40626P	19970307 (60)
	US 1997-40334P	19970307 (60)
	US 1997-40336P	19970307 (60)
	US 1997-40163P	19970307 (60)
	US 1997-47600P	19970523 (60)
	US 1997-47615P	19970523 (60)
	US 1997-47597P	19970523 (60)
	US 1997-47502P	19970523 (60)
	US 1997-47633P	19970523 (60)
	US 1997-47583P	19970523 (60)
	US 1997-47617P	19970523 (60)
	US 1997-47618P	19970523 (60)
	US 1997-47503P	19970523 (60)
	US 1997-47592P	19970523 (60)
	US 1997-47581P	19970523 (60)
	US 1997-47584P	19970523 (60)
	US 1997-47500P	19970523 (60)
	US 1997-47587P	19970523 (60)
	US 1997-47492P	19970523 (60)
	US 1997-47598P	19970523 (60)
	US 1997-47613P	19970523 (60)
	US 1997-47582P	19970523 (60)
	US 1997-47596P	19970523 (60)
	US 1997-47612P	19970523 (60)
	US 1997-47632P	19970523 (60)
	US 1997-47601P	19970523 (60)
	US 1997-43580P	19970411 (60)
	US 1997-43568P	19970411 (60)
	US 1997-43314P	19970411 (60)
	US 1997-43569P	19970411 (60)
	US 1997-43311P	19970411 (60)
	US 1997-43671P	19970411 (60)
	US 1997-43674P	19970411 (60)
	US 1997-43669P	19970411 (60)
	US 1997-43312P	19970411 (60)
	US 1997-43313P	19970411 (60)
	US 1997-43672P	19970411 (60)
	US 1997-43315P	19970411 (60)
	US 1997-48974P	19970606 (60)
	US 1997-56886P	19970822 (60)
	US 1997-56877P	19970822 (60)
	US 1997-56889P	19970822 (60)
	US 1997-56893P	19970822 (60)
	US 1997-56630P	19970822 (60)

US 1997-56878P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56662P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56872P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56882P	19970822 (60)
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US 1997-56903P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56888P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56879P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56880P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56894P	19970822 (60)
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US 1997-56864P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56631P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56845P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56892P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-57761P	19970905 (60)
US 1997-47595P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-47599P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-47588P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-47585P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-47586P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-47590P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-47594P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-47589P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-47593P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-47614P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-43578P	19970411 (60)
US 1997-43576P	19970411 (60)
US 1997-47501P	19970523 (60)
US 1997-43670P	19970411 (60)
US 1997-56632P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56664P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56876P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56881P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56909P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56875P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56862P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56887P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-56908P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-48964P	19970606 (60)
US 1997-57650P	19970905 (60)
US 1997-56884P	19970822 (60)
US 1997-57669P	19970905 (60)
US 1997-49610P	19970613 (60)
US 1997-61660P	19971009 (60)
US 1997-51926P	19970708 (60)
US 1997-52874P	19970716 (60)
US 1997-58785P	19970912 (60)
US 1997-55724P	19970818 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Utility

FILE SEGMENT:

APPLICATION

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE,
ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850

NUMBER OF CLAIMS:

23

EXEMPLARY CLAIM:

1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:

2 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT:

26235

DETD . . . component that may be treated, prevented, and/or diagnosed with
the compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to,
type II collagen-induced arthritis, antiphospholipid
syndrome, dermatitis, allergic encephalomyelitis, myocarditis, relapsing
polychondritis, rheumatic heart disease, neuritis, uveitis ophthalmia,
polyendocrinopathies, Reiter's Disease, Stiff-Man Syndrome, autoimmune
pulmonary inflammation, autism, Guillain-Barre Syndrome, insulin
dependent diabetes mellitus, and autoimmune inflammatory eye
disorders.

DETD . . . polypeptides corresponding to this gene and/or agonists and/or antagonists thereof may be used to diagnose, prognose, treat, prevent, and/or ameliorate type II diabetes mellitus (insulin resistant diabetes mellitus).

DETD . . . neutralizing or antagonistic antibodies) may be used to diagnose, prognose, treat, prevent, and/or ameliorate conditions associated with (type I or type II) diabetes mellitus, including, but not limited to, diabetic ketoacidosis, diabetic coma, nonketotic hyperglycemic-hyperosmolar coma, seizures, mental confusion, drowsiness, cardiovascular disease (e.g., heart disease, atherosclerosis, microvascular disease, hypertension, stroke, and other. . . renal failure, nephropathy other diseases and disorders as described in the "Renal Disorders" section), nerve damage, neuropathy, vision impairment (e.g., diabetic retinopathy and blindness), ulcers and impaired wound healing, infections (e.g., infectious diseases and disorders as described in the "Infectious Diseases". . .

DETD . . . (glyburide), GLUCOTROL.TM. (glipizide), and DIAMICRON.TM. (gliclazide), GLUCOPHAGE.TM. (metformin), PRECOSE.TM. (acarbose), AMARYL.TM. (glimepiride), and cigitazone; thiazolidinediones (TZDs) such as rosiglitazone, AVANDIA.TM. (rosiglitazone maleate) ACTOS.TM. (piogliatazone), and troglitazone; alpha-glucosidase inhibitors; bovine or porcine glucagon; somatostatins such as SANDOSTATIN.TM. (octreotide); and diazoxides such as PROGLYCEM.TM. . .

DETD [2107] The diabetic animals have many of the characteristic features observed in Type II diabetes mellitus. Homozygous (db+/db+) mice are obese in comparison to their normal heterozygous (db+/+m) littermates. Mutant diabetic (db+/db+) mice have a single autosomal recessive mutation on chromosome 4 (db+) (Coleman et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 77:283-293 (1982)). Animals show polyphagia, polydipsia and polyuria. Mutant diabetic mice (db+/db+) have elevated blood glucose, increased or normal insulin levels, and suppressed cell-mediated immunity (Mandel et al., J. Immunol. 120:1375-1377 (1978)). Glomerular filtration abnormalities have been described in these animals (Norido, F. et al., Exp. Neurol. 83(2):221-232 (1984); Robertson et al., Diabetes 29(1):60-67 (1980); Giacomelli et al., Lab Invest. 40(4):460-473 (1979); Coleman, D. L., Diabetes 31 (Suppl):1-6 (1982)). These homozygous diabetic mice develop hyperglycemia that is resistant to insulin analogous to human type II diabetes (Mandel et al., J. Immunol. 120:1375-1377 (1978)).

L12 ANSWER 27 OF 115 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

2003:65429 USPATFULL

TITLE:

Combination therapy comprising glucose reabsorption inhibitors and PPAR modulators

INVENTOR(S):

Bussolari, Jacqueline C., Skillman, NJ, UNITED STATES
Chen, Xiaoli, Belle Mead, NJ, UNITED STATES
Conway, Bruce R., Doylestown, PA, UNITED STATES
Demarest, Keith T., Flemington, NJ, UNITED STATES
Ross, Hamish N.M., Far Hills, NJ, UNITED STATES
Severino, Rafael, Madrid, SPAIN

NUMBER KIND DATE

PATENT INFORMATION:

US 2003045553 A1 20030306

APPLICATION INFO.:

US 2002-115827 A1 20020403 (10)

NUMBER DATE

PRIORITY INFORMATION:

US 2001-281429P 20010404 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Utility

FILE SEGMENT:

APPLICATION

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

AUDLEY A. CIAMPORCERO JR., JOHNSON & JOHNSON, ONE JOHNSON & JOHNSON PLAZA, NEW BRUNSWICK, NJ, 08933-7003

NUMBER OF CLAIMS:

67

EXEMPLARY CLAIM:

1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:

7 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT:

2106

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM [0005] Type II diabetes mellitus

(non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus or NIDDM) is a metabolic disorder involving the dysregulation of glucose metabolism and impaired insulin sensitivity. Type II diabetes mellitus usually develops in adulthood and is associated with the body's inability to utilize or make sufficient insulin. In addition to the insulin resistance observed in the target tissues, patients suffering from type II diabetes mellitus have a relative insulin deficiency--that is, patients have lower than predicted insulin levels for a given plasma glucose concentration. Type II diabetes mellitus is characterized by the following clinical signs or symptoms: persistently elevated plasma glucose concentration or hyperglycemia; polyuria; polydipsia and/or . . .

SUMM . . . recognized in some 2% of diagnostic coronary catheterizations.

Often disabling, it presents symptoms or risk factors for the development of Type II diabetes mellitus and cardiovascular disease, including impaired glucose tolerance (IGT), impaired fasting glucose (IFG), hyperinsulinemia, insulin resistance, dyslipidemia (e.g., high triglycerides, . . .

SUMM [0008] Typical treatment of Type II diabetes

mellitus focuses on maintaining the blood glucose level as near to normal as possible with lifestyle modification relating to diet.

SUMM . . . therapies typically include metformin and sulfonylureas as well as thiazolidinediones. Metformin monotherapy is a first line choice, particularly for treating type II diabetic patients who are also obese and/or dyslipidemic. Lack of an appropriate response to metformin is often followed by treatment with . . .

DETD [0027] US Pat. No. 6,153,632 to R. Rieveley discloses a method and composition stated to be for the treatment of diabetes

mellitus (Type I, Impaired Glucose Tolerance ["IGT"] and Type II), which incorporates a therapeutic amount of one or more insulin sensitizers along with one or more of an orally ingested insulin, an injected insulin, a sulfonylurea, a biguanide or an alpha-glucosidase inhibitor for the treatment of diabetes mellitus.

DETD . . . or 5-((4-(2-(methyl-2-pyridinylamino) ethoxy) phenyl)methyl)-2,4-thiazolidinedione, known as AVANDIA; also known as BRL 49653, BRL 49653C, SB 210232, or rosiglitazone maleate);

DETD [0350] Thus, for treating diabetes, particularly Type II diabetes mellitus, or Syndrome X, a compound of Formula I, II, III, IV, or V in combination with one or more. Formula I in the range of about 25 to 1000 mg once or twice daily and repeated doses of the anti-diabetic agent or agents at jointly effective dosages. The jointly effective dosage for PPAR modulators disclosed herein may be readily determined. . . .

L12 ANSWER 29 OF 115 USPATFULL, on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

2003:38352 USPATFULL

TITLE:

143 human secreted proteins

INVENTOR(S):

Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, UNITED STATES

Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES

Moore, Paul A., Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES

Young, Paul E., Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES

Komatsoulis, George A., Silver Spring, MD, UNITED

STATES

Birse, Charles E., North Potomac, MD, UNITED STATES

Duan, Roxanne D., Bethesda, MD, UNITED STATES

Florence, Kimberly A., Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES

Soppet, Daniel R., Centreville, VA, UNITED STATES

NUMBER KIND DATE

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PATENT INFORMATION:

US 2003027999 A1 20030206

APPLICATION INFO.:

US 2001-986480 A1 20011108 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.:

Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US12788, filed

on 11 May 2000, UNKNOWN

NUMBER DATE

PRIORITY INFORMATION: US 1999-134068P 19990513 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE,
ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 24
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

LINE COUNT: 29687

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . component that may be treated, prevented, and/or diagnosed with the compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to, type II collagen-induced arthritis, antiphospholipid syndrome, dermatitis, allergic encephalomyelitis, myocarditis, relapsing polychondritis, rheumatic heart disease, neuritis, uveitis ophthalmia, polyendocrinopathies, Reiter's Disease, Stiff-Man Syndrome, autoimmune pulmonary inflammation, autism, Guillain-Barre Syndrome, insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, and autoimmune inflammatory eye disorders.

SUMM . . . polypeptides corresponding to this gene and/or agonists and/or antagonists thereof may be used to diagnose, prognose, treat, prevent, and/or ameliorate type II diabetes mellitus (insulin resistant diabetes mellitus).

SUMM . . . neutralizing or antagonistic antibodies) may be used to diagnose, prognose, treat, prevent, and/or ameliorate conditions associated with (type I or type II) diabetes mellitus, including, but not limited to, diabetic ketoacidosis, diabetic coma, nonketotic hyperglycemic-hyperosmolar coma, seizures, mental confusion, drowsiness, cardiovascular disease (e.g., heart disease, atherosclerosis, microvascular disease, hypertension, stroke, and other . . . renal failure, nephropathy other diseases and disorders as described in the "Renal Disorders" section), nerve damage, neuropathy, vision impairment (e.g., diabetic retinopathy and blindness), ulcers and impaired wound healing, infections (e.g., infectious diseases and disorders as described in the "Infectious Diseases". . .

DETD . . . (glyburide), GLUCOTROL.TM. (glipizide), and DIAMICRON.TM. (gliclazide), GLUCOPHAGE.TM. (metformin), PRECOSE.TM. (acarbose), AMARYL.TM. (glimepiride), and cigitazone; thiazolidinediones (TZDs), such as rosiglitazone, AVANDIA.TM. (rosiglitazone maleate) ACTOS.TM. (piogliatazone), and troglitazone; alpha-glucosidase inhibitors; bovine or porcine glucagon; somatostatins such as SANDOSTATIN.TM. (octreotide); and diazoxides such as PROGLYCEM.TM.. . .

DETD [2060] The diabetic animals have many of the characteristic features observed in Type II diabetes mellitus. Homozygous (db+/db+) mice are obese in comparison to their normal heterozygous (db+/+m) littermates. Mutant diabetic (db+/db+) mice have a single autosomal recessive mutation on chromosome 4 (db+) (Coleman et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 77:283-293 (1982)). Animals show polyphagia, polydipsia and polyuria. Mutant diabetic mice (db+/db+) have elevated blood glucose, increased or normal insulin levels, and suppressed cell-mediated immunity (Mandel et al., J. Immunol. . . glomerular filtration abnormalities have been described in these animals (Norido, F. et al., Exp. Neurol. 83(2):221-232 (1984); Robertson et al., Diabetes 29(1):60-67 (1980); Giacomelli et. al., Lab Invest. 40(4):460-473 (1979); Coleman, D. L., Diabetes 31 (Suppl): 1-6 (1982)). These homozygous diabetic mice develop hyperglycemia that is resistant to insulin analogous to human type II diabetes (Mandel et al., J. Immunol. 120:1375-1377 (1978)).

L12 ANSWER 29 OF 115 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:38129 USPATFULL

TITLE: 29 human cancer associated proteins

INVENTOR(S): Roschke, Viktor, Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES

NUMBER KIND DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 2003027776 A1 20030206
 APPLICATION INFO.: US 2001-23896 A1 20011221 (10)
 RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US23794, filed
 on 30 Aug 2000, UNKNOWN

NUMBER DATE

PRIORITY INFORMATION: US 1999-152296P 19990903 (60)
 US 1999-158003P 19991006 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
 FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE,
 ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 24

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 LINE COUNT: 23049

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . tissues and organs (e.g., cancers of the hypothalamus, pituitary gland, thyroid gland, parathyroid glands, pancreas, adrenal glands, ovaries, and testes), diabetes (e.g., diabetes insipidus, type I and type II diabetes mellitus), obesity, disorders related to pituitary glands (e.g., hyperpituitarism, hypopituitarism, and pituitary dwarfism), hyperthyroidism, hyperthyroidism, goiter, reproductive disorders (e.g. male . . . adrenal glands (e.g., Addison's Disease, corticosteroid deficiency, and Cushing's Syndrome), kidney cancer (e.g., hypernephroma, transitional cell cancer, and Wilms tumor), diabetic nephropathy, interstitial nephritis, polycystic kidney disease, glomerulonephritis (e.g., IgM mesangial proliferative glomerulonephritis and glomerulonephritis caused by autoimmune disorders; such as . . . component that may be treated, prevented, and/or diagnosed with the compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to, type II collagen-induced arthritis, antiphospholipid syndrome, dermatitis, allergic encephalomyelitis, myocarditis, relapsing polyarthritis, rheumatic heart disease, neuritis, uveitis ophthalmia, polyendocrinopathies, Reiter's Disease, Stiff-Man Syndrome, autoimmune pulmonary inflammation, autism, Guillain-Barre Syndrome, insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, and autoimmune inflammatory eye disorders.

SUMM . . . polypeptides corresponding to this gene and/or agonists and/or antagonists thereof may be used to diagnose, prognose, treat, prevent, and/or ameliorate type II diabetes mellitus (insulin resistant diabetes mellitus).

SUMM . . . neutralizing or antagonistic antibodies) may be used to diagnose, prognose, treat, prevent, and/or ameliorate conditions associated with (type I or type II) diabetes mellitus, including, but not limited to, diabetic ketoacidosis, diabetic coma, nonketotic hyperglycemic hyperosmolar coma, seizures, mental confusion, drowsiness, cardiovascular disease (e.g., heart disease, atherosclerosis, microvascular disease, hypertension, stroke, and . . . renal failure, nephropathy other diseases and disorders as described in the "Renal Disorders" section), nerve damage, neuropathy, vision impairment (e.g., diabetic retinopathy and blindness), ulcers and impaired wound healing, infections (e.g., infectious diseases and disorders as described in the "Infectious Diseases".

DETD . . . (glyburide), GLUCOTROL.TM. (glipizide), and DIAMICRON.TM. (gliclazide), GLUCOPHAGE.TM. (metformin), PRECOSE.TM. (acarbose), AMARYL.TM. (glimepiride), and ciglitazone; thiazolidinediones (TZDs) such as rosiglitazone, AVANDIA.TM. (rosiglitazone maleate) ACTOS.TM. (pioglitazone), and troglitazone; alpha-glucosidase inhibitors; bovine or porcine glucagon; somatostatins such as SANDOSTATIN.TM. (octreotide); and diazoxides such as PROGLYCEM.TM..

DETD [1358] The diabetic animals have many of the characteristic features observed in Type II diabetes

mellitus. Homozygous ($db+/db+$) mice are obese in comparison to their normal heterozygous ($db+/+m$) littermates. Mutant diabetic ($db+/db+$) mice have a single autosomal recessive mutation on chromosome 4 ($db+$) (Coleman et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 77:283-293 (1982)). Animals show polyphagia, polydipsia and polyuria. Mutant diabetic mice ($db+/db+$) have elevated blood glucose, increased or normal insulin levels, and suppressed cell-mediated immunity (Mandel et al., J. Immunol. . . . glomerular filtration abnormalities have been described in these animals (Norido, F. et al., Exp. Neurol. 83(2):221-232 (1984); Robertson et al., Diabetes 29(1):60-67 (1980); Giacomelli et al., Lab Invest. 40(4):460-473 (1979); Coleman, D. L., Diabetes 31 (Suppl): 1-6 (1982)). These homozygous diabetic mice develop hyperglycemia that is resistant to insulin analogous to human type II diabetes (Mandel et al., J. Immunol. 120:1375-1377 (1978)).

L12 ANSWER 30 OF 115 USPATFULL on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:31119 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Attractin-like polynucleotides, polypeptides, and antibodies
 INVENTOR(S): Ni, Jian, Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES
 Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES
 Young, Paul E., Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Human Genome Sciences, Inc., Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES, 20850 (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003023070	A1	20030130
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-84994	A1	20020301 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-790621, filed on 23 Feb 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US23663, filed on 29 Aug 2000, UNKNOWN		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-151348P	19990830 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850	

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 LINE COUNT: 12029

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . component that may be treated, prevented, and/or diagnosed with the compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to, type II collagen-induced arthritis, antiphospholipid syndrome, dermatitis, allergic encephalomyelitis, myocarditis, relapsing polychondritis, rheumatic heart disease, Neuritis, Uveitis Ophthalmia, Polyendocrinopathies, Reiter's Disease, Stiff-Man Syndrome, Autoimmune Pulmonary Inflammation, Autism, Guillain-Barre Syndrome, insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, and autoimmune inflammatory eye.

SUMM . . . polypeptides corresponding to this gene and/or agonists and/or antagonists thereof may be used to diagnose, prognosis, treat, prevent, and/or ameliorate type II diabetes mellitus (insulin resistant diabetes mellitus).

SUMM . . . neutralizing or antagonistic antibodies) may be used to diagnose, prognosis, treat, prevent, or ameliorate conditions associated with (type I or type II) diabetes mellitus, including, but not limited to, diabetic ketoacidosis, diabetic coma, nonketotic hyperglycemic-hyperosmolar coma, seizures, mental confusion, drowsiness, cardiovascular disease (e.g., heart disease, atherosclerosis, microvascular disease, hypertension, stroke, and other . . . renal failure, nephropathy other diseases and disorders as described in the "Renal Disorders" section), nerve damage, neuropathy, vision impairment (e.g., diabetic retinopathy and blindness), ulcers and impaired wound healing, infections (e.g., infectious diseases and

DETD disorders as described in the "Infectious Diseases" . . . (glyburide), GLUCOTROL.TM. (glipizide), and DIAMICRON.TM. (gliclazide), GLUCOPHAGE.TM. (metformin), PRECOSE.TM. (acarbose), AMARYL.TM. (glimepiride), and cigitazone; thiazolidinediones (TZDs) such as rosiglitazone, AVANDIA.TM. (rosiglitazone maleate) ACTOS.TM. (pioglitazone), and troglitazone; alpha-glucosidase inhibitors; bovine or porcine glucagon; somatostatins such as SANDOSTATIN.TM. (octreotide); and diazoxides such as PROGLYCEM.TM.. . .